

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK.

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

THIRTEENTH YEAR, No. 282

An Immense line of
Factory

Samples!

Shoes for Men. New,
clean goods, to sell at

2-3 Price!

JOHN D. PARSONS & CO.

Don't Miss This! Money In It!

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LAMPS.

We are the largest dealers in Lamps and Lamp Goods in Dixon. We have received in our invoice today the most complete and comprehensive line of Lamp Goods ever collected in this city. In the "Meteor" Central Shaft lamp we offer the very latest improvement up-to-date. The "Victor" Central Shaft Lamps needs no recommendations. The enormous sales of these lamps in the past demonstrates their popularity. Our stock of Decorated Parlor, Library and Banquet Lamps for 1896 is unrivalled, many of them are special designs, and our prices are the lowest in the city.

A. H. TILLSON, 116 Galena Ave.

NOW

is the time to

BUY

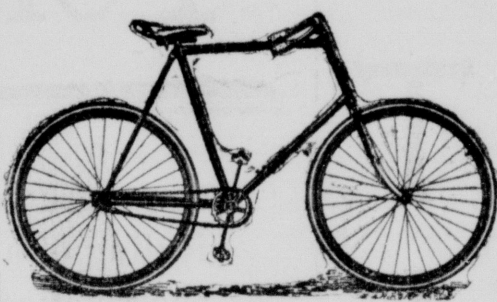
your winters'

COAL!

E. H. Crabtree,

Office and yards Galena
Avenue and River St.

Telephone 61.



Bargains in Bicycles.

In order to close out what wheels we have on hand we can make you some special prices on the best bicycles made.

S. S. DODGE, The Jeweler.

Corner Main and Hennepin Ave.

Try and find an Oil Heater
equal to

Barler's Ideal

You Can't

Don't take ANYBODY'S word for it. Compare it yourself. When aman buys an Oil Heater to use, he wants the best. They are guaranteed not to smell. \$5, \$6, \$8 and \$12.00.

Rob. H. Howell,
57 First Street.

A Source of Wonder

and delight to all who visit Wendel's is their handsome stock of fine watches of the best makes, encased in all varieties of fine workmanship, in cases both plain and chased, in fact, a stock picked to suit the most fastidious taste of anyone in Dixon. He also makes a specialty of repairing fine watches.

G. O. WENDEL,

160 Galena Ave.

Jeweler and Optician.

Autumn Clearance Sale

Wall Paper!

Grade No. 1.—Choice for 16c per roll.
Grade No. 2.—Choice for 8c per roll.
Grade No. 3.—Choice for 4c per roll.
Grade No. 4.—Choice for 2c per roll.

Sale commences today—for one week only—6000 rolls to select from, 1896 patterns.

W. D. Duffin, Registered Druggist,
Corner Drug Store, Dixon, Illinois.

UNDERWEAR.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Underwear is now complete.

We have all kinds of styles and sizes. Prices are right.

W. F. Weaver & Co.

Round Corner Block.

—Dr. Hughes went to Chicago this morning.

—Miss Bessie Fox of Walnut is at the Keystone.

—Mrs. J. M. Boothby is home from a visit in Lyons, Iowa.

—S. E. Hamilton of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Keystone.

—Misses Agnes Murphy and Minnie Longergan were in Sterling yesterday.

—The Gold quartette will accompany Judge Farrand to Eldena this evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Atkins are home from a weeks visit in Springfield.

—Thomas Young has received news of the death of relatives at Madison, Wisconsin.

—Lee Raffensberger came home from Paw Paw last Saturday and will spend the winter in Dixon.

—Peter Rickert, corner of Logan avenue and 2nd street, is very ill, not expected to live many hours.

—Nathan Clears, Albin Northberg, Jack McGrail and William Flannigan will attend a dance at Harmon tonight.

—Mrs. Merritt Smith came home last night from a summer's visit in the New England states and New York.

—Mrs. Daniel Knapp will go to Chicago tomorrow to visit a week with her daughters, Misses Bertha and Emma.

—Judge R. S. Farrand will speak at Eldena tonight, Nelson Saturday night and Rochelle next week Wednesday night.

—Charles Huguet and Samuel Aiken came home last night from their southern trip greatly pleased with what they saw in Mississippi.

—Mr. Von Dervallie from Mishawaka, Indiana, who has been here on a visit with Arthur Kronewitter, returned home this morning.

—The McKinley drum corps will go to Eldena tonight with Judge R. S. Farrand and to Chicago Friday with the Henderson Shoe Company employees.

—Rev. O. H. Cessna has returned from Conference and will conduct the prayer meeting at the Methodist church. The subject will be "The Faith of Moses"—Heb 11: 23-27.

—We are giving the readers of the THE TELEGRAPH a large amount of extra reading which they appreciate no doubt and will profit thereby.

—Miss Burtie Bunnell is out from Chicago to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Clara Bunnell of Palmyra to George Cramer of Grand Detour.

—There will undoubtedly be a large attendance tomorrow evening at the dance to be given at Armory Hall by Company G, I. N. G., Sixth Infantry.

—An effort is being made to have a special train leave here for the rally at Polo Friday night about 7 p. m., and return when the meeting is over.

—We give this evening a fair discussion of the money question under the heading "Silver vs Gold." The claims of free silver are stated fully and then fairly answered.

—An agreement has been reached by the political organizations at the N. I. N. S. to hold a joint debate at the opera house next Monday evening. F. J. Buckingham will champion the existing coinage system of the United States and T. H. Hanna will explain the free silver theory.

—Thomas J. Lynch, formerly a resident of Dixon, died last night at the home of his son, John Lynch, in Iowa, and the remains will be brought here for burial. The funeral will take place at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Waddelton, on Depot avenue, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—A recent number of the Liberty (Nebraska) Journal bears to many friends (in Dixon and Lee county) of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Harden the sad intelligence of the death of their lovely young daughter, Jessie, Friday, Sept. 25th, aged nine years, after an illness of less than three weeks. Jessie was a universal favorite and her schoolmates are inconsolable at her loss.

—Those postal clerks and letter carriers were at the depot when Edward F. Cahill and bride started for Chicago this morning. The bride and groom knew they were there and will not soon forget the fact. Rice and old shoes simply poured around them, shoes were nailed to their trunks—pockets, parasols and hair filled with rice, the coach floor was well seeded down, and all the other passengers on the train got a little, and as the train moved out of the station a very much dilapidated old shoe was seen nailed to the car just outside of where Mr. and Mrs. Cahill sat.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE OVER

Special to THE TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway strike is over, and the strikers, with the exception of those who have committed acts of violence are to be re-instated. The exact terms of the settlement are not known.

GREENWICH, CONN., Oct. 7.—R. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland on board, has arrived here.

SWEET MARRIAGE BELLS.

Gannon-Cahill Wedding at St. Patrick's Church.

At nine o'clock this morning St. Patrick's Catholic church was filled to the doors with guests to witness the wedding of Miss Margaret Gannon, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Gannon, to Edward F. Cahill. The ushers were Edward Rosenthal, John Null, George Hoban, and John Murphy. When the guests were all seated the ushers, followed by the groom and brother, William Cahill, Maid of honor, Miss May Gannon, sister of the bride, walking alone, the bride accompanied by her father, walked down the centre aisle from the vestibule to the altar and as they walked George McMahon from the choir loft sang sweetly "Oh! Promise Me." At the altar the ushers separated, facing in, while the groom passed through and waited at the rail for his bride where Reverend Father Foley performed the solemn ceremony which made them man and wife.

The bride wore a gown of white brocade silk, with trimmings of seeded pearls, and a sash of broad white satin ribbon. Her long tulle veil was caught on with bride's roses and she carried a large bouquet of the same. The maid of honor, Miss May Gannon, sister of the bride, was attired in a dainty gown of white organdie over pink silk, with pink satin ribbon sash and carried a large bouquet of pink carnations.

From the church the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where they were joined by relatives and a few friends in a sumptuous wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cahill went to Chicago on the 11:05 a. m. passenger, where they will remain for a week. They will go to housekeeping at 559 Galena avenue and be at home to their friends after November 1st. There is no end to the good wishes from everyone for this model young couple. The bride, a handsome lady, has been a resident of Dixon several years, coming from Rochester, New York, with her parents, her father being a foreman at the Riverside shoe factory. The groom has been mailing clerk at the post office for many years and is exceedingly proficient. He is a young man of excellent habits and a bright future is assured him.

GOODRICH-DIXON.

Wedding at the Methodist Church.

At high noon today at the Methodist Episcopal church occurred the wedding of Miss Nellie Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, of North Dixon, to Louis Mead Dixon, son of the late Hon. Sherwood Dixon and great grandson of John Dixon, founder of our city.

At the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. O. H. Cessna, Robert Wilson, was best man, and Miss Anna Shriver, of Rock Island, was maid of honor. The ushers to show the many guests to seats in the church were: Misses Carrie Moeller, Bertha Gonnerman and Annie Marteeny, and Messrs. Theodore Fuller, Mahlon Forsyth, and Ray E. Goodrich. The bride, always beautiful, looked unusually so in a white taffata silk gown, carrying bride's roses. Miss Shriver, bridesmaid, wore white silk and carried pink roses.

The young lady ushers were dressed in white and carried carnations. The beautiful palms were distributed about the church. The wedding march was played by Mrs. W. H. Smith. At the home of the bride's parents, 21 East Boyd street where a wedding breakfast was served to many guests, the decorations were green and white.

The happy young couple went to Chicago on the afternoon passenger and after a few days will return to Dixon to reside at 167 Second street where they will be at home to friends after October 25. Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Dixon are too well known to need any introduction in Dixon and all unite in wishing them a long life and prosperity.

—Mrs. Theresa Tibbits last evening entertained a few friends with cards.

The "Oneita" Union Suit!

1. More easily and quickly put on and off than old make.
2. Elastic in every way, entirely self adjustable.
3. Perfect fit guaranteed to any figure.



4. Buttonless, except at entrance opening, from neck to shoulder.
5. Seamless: no stay in front, no seam in back.
6. No buttons or wrinkles under corset, which may therefore be smaller.

We keep a full line of different styles.

CHAS. H. LAPRAM & CO.



These Cool Mornings

Everyone wants
PANCAKES and MAPLE
SYRUR. Try our O. P. T.
Corn Flour and Buckwheat,
also our PURE MAPLE
SYRUP.

J. H. Morris & Son

Great Ingenuity

Is displayed these days in the manufacture of Ladies' Purses. We have lately received a new line of these goods, so can now show you an almost endless variety of pretty things in this line at prices varying from 10c to \$2.50.

LEW. E. EDWARDS.

Genuine Beckwith ROUND OAK HEATING STOVE.

It gives more heat; it lasts more years; it has more friends; it gives better satisfaction than any other heating stove ever made; burns anything. Our sales have now reached nearly 300.

Be sure you get the GENUINE. All it's good points are patented and no imitator has them.

STOVE PIPE
FROM 10c UP.

Alexander & Howell
HARDWARE

Clearing Sale of All Our Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

65c Extra Super Ingrain for.....	53c
60c Extra Super Ingrain for.....	49c
55c Extra Super Ingrain for.....	43c
50c Extra Super C. C. Ingrain for.....	39c
40c Cotton mixed Ingrain for.....	33c
20c Hemp Carpet for.....	15c
\$1.25 Moquette Carpet for.....	93c
\$1.25 Body Brussels Carpets for.....	93c
65c Tapestry Brussels for.....	55c
75c Linoleum Carpets for.....	59c
60c Linoleum Carpets for.....	49c

Oil Cloths Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Brubaker & Carpenter



THE COAL "COMBINE"

may land you anywhere as to prices— for of course our price to you is governed by the Combination's price to us. Better get what you need now, before the monopoly forces the price beyond present expectations. We won't raise it one cent above fair profit and will continue to sell the best coal at the lowest market rates.

Geo. R. Woodruff.

Telephone 37. 259 Third St.

Furniture Sale!

For the next 30 days we will offer our entire stock of Furniture at prices that will meet all competition. We do this in order to reduce our stock, so as to have room for our Holiday Goods. If you are thinking of buying it will pay you to come in and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

C. Gonnerman, 59 First St.

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

WE ARE DAILY

adding to our stock of goods something new. We have just received 25 rolls of opaque hand made shade goods of a variety of colors. If you are in need of shades, give us a call, we are sure we can please you. We have a few Brass and Iron bedsteads. Our aim is to give you good goods and lowest prices.

Harvey Camp & Son.

Galena Avenue.

City Steam Laundry

All goods called for and delivered.

Public Bath Rooms!

HOURS OF BEING OPEN. Week days until 9:00; Saturday until 12:00 at night, and Sunday until noon.

HARTSHORN & DETRICK.

Telephone No., 98.

The "Twin Comet" and "Little Giant"

Lawn Sprinkler!

Best made. Unique, Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any others. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

E. Stebbins, Mfg. Co.

Sole Manufacturers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
JOHN WASLEY, Dixon Agent.



Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.

Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.

The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
114, 115, 116 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEWALL TO STICK.

Determination Clinched by a Letter of Acceptance.

M'KINLEY HAS ANOTHER BUSY DAY

Bad Weather Does Not Quench the Enthusiasm at Canton—Bryan Arrives at the Hoosier Capital and Speaks to the Town in Five Addresses—Touring Generals See Large Crowds in the Hawkeye State—Watson Invited by a Populist to Get Off the Ticket—Florida's Election.

Bath, Me., Oct. 7.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, last night made public his letter of acceptance. It is addressed to "Hon. Stephen B. White, Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee."

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party as its candidate for vice president of the United States. And in so doing I am glad first to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all its principles and especially of the absorbing financial issue upon which, as you say, I took my stand: 'When the hour of triumph seemed remote, and when arrogant money-changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was complete.'"

Mission of the Democratic Party.

"These principles have been of late in abeyance, but only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so. These principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those who under the influence of the money power have controlled and debased it. Our mission is now to rescue from this same power and its foreign allies our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform: upon the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait." He then proceeds to argue in favor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 at some length.

Quotes Some Words of Lincoln.

He closes in part as follows: "Once before in the present generation have our people been called upon to face a momentous crisis. What then said Mr. Lincoln, the chosen leader of the plain people of the land? Was he awed by threats or weakened by the wily persuasion of the false friends who, as today, pleaded for compromise with wrong. His answer was: 'If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are industriously plied and belabored; contrivances such as groping for middle ground between right and wrong, reversing the divine rule and calling not the sinners but the righteous to repentance; such as the invocation to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.'"

Free Coinage the Sole Remedy.

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of today, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson which shall be our guide on our return to power. Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority—the vital principles of republics; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith. Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender, I am truly yours,

"ARTHUR SEWALL."

INVITES WATSON TO GET OFF.

A Letter That Will Make the Georgian Feel a Pain, Perhaps.
Roanoke, Va., Oct. 7.—The Roanoke Times prints an open letter from G. W. B. Hale, Populist national committeeman for Virginia, to Tom Watson, asking the latter to withdraw from the presidential ticket. The letter says in part: "From a sense of patriotic duty I write to urge you to cease your opposition to fusion where the same is generally believed to be of advantage to the immediate success of financial reform, to which you have so far greatly contributed. There is no earthly chance of your election; if our cause wins in this race Bryan and Sewall are elected."

"Whilst I greatly prefer a southern man to vote for and a man who, like yourself, has been in the forefront of the hitherto battles fought for reform, yet I cannot hesitate to support Mr. Sewall, not only because of his availability, but also because I believe that if elected and the opportunity presents itself Mr. Sewall would conscientiously carry out the full text of the platform upon which he is selected. * * * You say the man who votes for Sewall has as well and would as consistently vote for Hobart."

"The former declares himself in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the other one favors monometallism. Quite a difference, my 16-to-1 friend. The former is willing right now to establish free and unlimited coinage; the latter is willing to postpone action until Gladstone and the merchant government of England says so. The former is tangible; the latter is positively not so."

"In conclusion, my dear sir, allow me to emphasize that your stay on the ticket jeopardizes the success of our cause and that a withdrawal on your part would be heralded with patriotic delight by many of your party friends and largely by those who esteem you as a great and good man."

BRYAN AT THE HOOSIER CAPITAL.

Makes Five Speeches, All to Audiences That Were Very Large.
Indianapolis, Oct. 7.—The reception accorded William Jennings Bryan on his arrival in Indianapolis yesterday was nearly as great as any he has received during his entire trip. He made

five speeches here—two in the afternoon and three last night—and at each meeting he addressed immense audiences. The Bryan party arrived in Indianapolis at 12:45 o'clock and was received at the station with great enthusiasm from many thousands gathered thereabout. He was taken immediately to the Grand hotel and the parade from the station to the hotel was a continual ovation to the candidate. The Cleveland club, in Prince Albert coats and silk hats; the Indianapolis Republican Silver club and the Gray club acted as escorts. The parade passed through streets lined with people, the principal thoroughfares being so crowded that the sidewalks were roped off in order to keep the crowds from pressing upon the carriages.

After dinner Bryan addressed the largest crowd of the day at the statehouse. Every inch of available standing and climbing room was taken. The park in front of the state house was packed with humanity, the streets on either side were crowded with people. Probably less than one-fourth of the audience heard his speech, but those who were able to get within the sound of his voice were enthusiastic to a degree. After the nominee had concluded his remarks at the state house he was taken to Tomlinson hall, where he spoke to as many people as could be gotten into and in front of the balcony where he stood. The speeches at night were one to the Commercial Travelers' association in the Grand hotel, one from a platform outside the court house and one in Tomlinson hall.

ALGER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN IOWA.

Union Veteran Chiefs Speak at Washington, Davenport and Clinton.

Washington, Ia., Oct. 7.—The Alger party of war generals went through here yesterday. The local G. A. R. post had made arrangements to receive them. A salute was fired as the train pulled into the railway yards, where the speaking took place. About 3,000 people greeted the distinguished generals. Each made a short speech from the rear end of the train, predicting the election of McKinley. General Martin predicted that New York state would give McKinley 600,000 majority and Sickles said it would be 900,000. They stopped about thirty minutes. Many Bryan men were in the crowd.

Muscatine, Ia., Oct. 7.—Thousands of people assembled from all points of the compass yesterday to greet the old warriors that made up General Alger's party, which arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An immense tent had been erected for the rally, which was the largest that the Republicans have had during the campaign. The generals were escorted to the tent by a procession which stretched out over a mile length, and each of the distinguished guests addressed the meeting.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 7.—The train bearing the Alger party arrived at Davenport at 5 p. m., half an hour late. The veterans were immediately shown to the Burtis Opera House close to the station, where an audience packing the house was waiting to receive them. The meeting was presided over by Frank W. Smith, commander of August Wentz post, G. A. R., who introduced General Sickles as the first speaker. Sickles spoke from a chair, showing some of the effects of his fatiguing trip. He was followed by Generals Howard, Alger, and Martin, all of whom were enthusiastically received. The party left at 6 o'clock for Clinton, where its members spoke last evening.

MAJOR M'KINLEY VERY BUSY.

Visited by Large Delegations in Spite of the Bad Weather.

Canton, O., Oct. 7.—Rain and slush did not keep the big delegations from Canton yesterday. No more enthusiastic callers have been here than those from Tonawanda and Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., and Lenawee county, Mich. And through the drenching showers the callers marched over the broad and through the drenching showers the McKinley home, making the city resound with their enthusiasm, while mounted troops and large bands of music and finely-dressed companies uniformed in mackintoshes evoked cheer after cheer from the thousands who stood sheltered in the doorways and under awnings, while the visitors marched by.

The formal receptions of the visiting delegations did not end the demonstrations. As soon as the city was shrouded in darkness the clubs were again on the street, Michigan and New York and Ohio uniting to form the spectacle. When the parade was well organized it marched and counter-marched past the McKinley home, and was reviewed from the little stand on the front lawn by Major and Mrs. McKinley, President Higgins (of the Indiana Republican league), and a number of friends of the McKinley home. With flambeaux and colored flags the heavens were lurid for many blocks on either side of the McKinley home.

The cheers of the marchers, the music of the bands and the enthusiastic demonstrations of the large crowd of Canton people attracted to the line of march constituted one of the most striking demonstrations of the campaign. After the parade a number of the clubs called at the McKinley home, the rain having almost ceased, and filed across the porch, each to receive a hearty handshake from the major. The bands and a number of glee clubs tendered serenades at the McKinley home later.

HARRISON SPEAKS AT CHARLESTON.

His Presence Draws People from All the Regions Roundabout.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 7.—The Republican meeting here yesterday at the capital of West Virginia in honor of ex-President Harrison was one of the largest ever known in the state. The weather was favorable and the people turned out even from the distant mountain regions, while the steamboats ran many excursion trains. The excursions included Republican clubs from Middleport, Pomeroy and other Ohio points, as well as Ashland, Catlettsburg and other points in Kentucky. One of the finest displays was given by the Mark Hanna uniformed club, of Huntington. There were fifteen bands in the procession, and over 1,000 horsemen. A reception committee met General Harrison at Hinton. Mrs. Harrison accompanied her husband and shared in the applause that greeted him here and all along the line of march. General Harrison was escorted by the procession directly from the train

to the platform. The meeting was held in a large open space near the Burlew Opera House. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when Harrison was introduced by Hon. S. C. Burdette. He was received with hearty and prolonged applause and spoke at length on the issues of the day. He devoted most of his argument, however, to the discussion of the financial question in the line of his previous arguments on the issue. Ex-President Harrison and wife left last night for Cincinnati, where he speaks tonight.

CONNECTICUT'S TOWN ELECTIONS.

Republicans Gain Twelve Towns in 146 So Far Heard From.

Hartford, Oct. 7.—Of the 168 towns in the state elections were held in 162. Returns have been received at the office of the Associated Press from 146 of these towns, those not heard from being isolated and without wire communication and containing so few voters as to be of inconsiderable importance. Of the 146 towns heard from 133 have elected the Republican ticket, which shows a gain of twelve towns over the election of last year. These towns have given a Republican majority averaging about 100, indicating an approximate majority in the state of 15,000.

These results, according to the estimates of the Republican managers, would give a Republican majority in the state of about 20,000. At the Democratic headquarters, however, while they concede an apparent Republican majority of 10,000 or 12,000, they claim that local issues were too sharply defined to permit of an expression on the national issues, and that the Republican majority in Connecticut Nov. 3 will not exceed 10,000.

FLORIDA HOLDS AN ELECTION.

Returns Are Slow But the Democrats Are Certain of Carrying the State.

Pensacola, Oct. 7.—A general election for state and county officials was held throughout Florida yesterday. There were three tickets in the field for state officers—Democratic, Republican and Populist, and also for county officers in nearly all the counties. The (gold) Democrats supported the Democratic ticket, and there is no doubt of its success by a good majority. In the election the Australian ballot system was used for the first time in this city. The result of the new system was very satisfactory and the election passed off quietly.

Later—Scattering returns from all parts of the state show Democratic majorities in every county, but afford no basis for an estimate of Bloxham's plurality for governor. In most of the precincts heard from Sheath, Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, runs far behind Bloxham.

Hill's Position Still in Doubt.

New York, Oct. 7.—Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Democratic state committee, has returned to town after having had an interview with Senator Hill at Albany. He assured callers at headquarters that the senator would give his adhesion to both the national and state Democratic tickets. Danforth left it to be questioned, however, if Senator Hill will accept the Chicago platform.

Stevenson to Stump Illinois.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Much satisfaction is expressed at state Democratic headquarters over the fact that Vice President Adlai Stevenson has placed himself at the disposal of the state campaign committee. Stevenson telegraphed A. C. Bentley, who has charge of the speakers' bureau, asking the latter to meet him in Chicago to arrange for a speaking tour.

Is a Strong Bryan Man.

Newark, O., Oct. 7.—Manager Cunningham, of the Central City Store works, has posted a notice at the factory announcing that in the event of Bryan's election the company will at once increase wages 10 per cent.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

Meets Next Saturday to Resume Business—Work of Investigators.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Venezuelan boundary commission will meet next Saturday for the first time in several months and it is expected that considerable business will be transacted. A large quantity of matter pertaining to the inquiry with which the commission is charged has been collected by the agents who have been engaged all summer in this country and Europe, and much of this will be in shape for final consideration. The secretary of the body, Mallet Provost, alone has carefully examined no less than 700 maps and ancient charts, and has succeeded in dividing them into several groups for easy comparison as to general features.

Professor Baar and Mr. De Hann, of Johns Hopkins university, have been very successful in the collection of records in Great Britain and Holland, and hope to report upon their branch of the work about the 15th inst., while the individual members of the commission have spent much time in the preparation of reports on special lines. Mr. Baar reports that he was treated with the greatest courtesy in his work of searching and comparing the British records. The foreign office placed at his service an expert clerk, and he, with Mr. De Hann, were allowed the use during his absence in America of the private office of Mr. Chamberlain.

Found the Houghton Murderer's Body.

Houghton, Mich., Oct. 7.—Excitement was renewed last night in the murder case of George C. Sheldonn, shot last Thursday evening by his discharged coachman, Felix Delmonte, by the recovery of Delmonte's body from the lake about fifty feet from where he jumped in. A 38-calibre revolver was taken from his right hip pocket, and the chambers contained five empty shells. Delmonte was wounded in the left arm, one bullet having gone through near the elbow.

The Base Ball Difficulty.

New York, Oct. 7.—The base ball board of arbitration has adjourned after refusing to relieve Indianapolis and Minneapolis of membership in the Western League, for lack of jurisdiction and adopting an amendment to the by-laws giving it power to act in such cases in the future. The application of the Western League for renewal of protection under the national agreement was referred to the next meeting.

Report of a Fatal Fight.

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—An unconfirmed report from Guthrie, O. T., states that a bloody battle between the full-breeds and squaw men occurred in the Choc-taw country on Horse creek, in which several squaws and their white husbands were killed.

Before you buy your

Hard or Soft Coal

CALL AT

L. D. PITCHER'S.

Telephone Number, 19.



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JOBS

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Our work speaks for itself. Special Ruling of all descriptions done on short notice.

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What the Telegraph is as an Advertising Medium.

SPECIAL

Large "Ads" at Special Low Prices—one to six columns in size.

Cripple Creek Gold!

Gold is what the world wants. Cripple Creek Camp produced last year over Eight Million Dollars of it.

It is now producing One Million Dollars a month—and the ground is hardly scratched. If you wish to make an investment that will make you many times the amount you put in, try the stock of the Bull Hill Gold Tunnel Co.

It owns a tunnel site 1500 feet by 3000 feet through the center of the famous Bull Hill. It will cut all the veins in that rich mountain. It should own a number of good mines. This stock is full paid and nonassessable, and a block of it is for sale at three cents (3) per share, (par value \$1.00.)

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The Mechen Investment Company,
Colorado Springs, Colo.



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SCHULER Building, Rooms 1 and 2. Office hours 1:30 to 5:00 and 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. Residence Telephone 81; Office 122.
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DENTIST, Opera Block, Fillings, porcelain inlays, crowns and bridgework (teeth without plates). Persons wearing thick heavy rubber plates should change them for the light, comfortable ones of metal that I manufacture according to my own special methods, which makes them perfect in fit and so strong that I can guarantee them for a lifetime. I still manufacture the best rubber plates for \$5.00.
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More sold the past year than ever before. Sold by bottle or case lots, and delivered to all parts of the city.
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Town Lots, Houses and Land for sale. Also for Help Wanted, call at No. 8, I. B. Countryman Block.
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Paper cleaning a specialty. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at L. D. Pichler's, also at Duffin's Drug Store. Telephone 19.
Over One Thousand Samples!
5 lines of Clothing for Men and Boys; 3 made to measure and 2 ready-made lines.
Tailor-made Suits from \$12.00 up!
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I Am Now Prepared
to put in private walks, large or small, black or white, at 15c per square foot. A walk that will last a lifetime.
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Webster's International Dictionary
The One Great Standard Authority.
So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court.
Send a Postal for Specimen Pages, etc.
Successor of the "Unabridged."
Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, and of nearly all the schools.
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THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY
It is easy to find the word wanted.
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The Chicago Times-Herald says:—
Webster's International Dictionary in its present form is absolute authority on everything pertaining to our language in the way of orthography, etymology, and definition. From it there is no appeal. It is perfect as human effort and scholarship can make it.—Dec. 14, 1906.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

As It Is Reported by the Officials at Havana.

VICTORIES FOR SPAIN'S TROOPS.

Rebels in Pinar del Rio Get Two Very Severe "Shake-Ups" According to This Story—One Fight at Guamo and Another at Lomas de la Teja, in the Latter of Which Maceo Commanded and Was Given a Defeat.

Havana, Oct. 7.—Late yesterday some details were received here of two engagements fought by the troops under General Bernal and Colonel Granados (not Cro-mados) and the insurgents under Antonio Maceo at Guamo in the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio on Monday. Colonel Granados' troops charged the enemy after his artillery had fired twelve shots at the insurgent position. The insurgents soon commenced to fly and the Cantabrio battalion, thus relieved from its dangerous position, was enabled to join the troops under Colonel Granados, and the entire force pushed forward to attack the positions which the insurgents had taken up after having been driven away from the immediate vicinity of Guamo.

Maceo Meets More Than His Match. The latter were stubbornly defended, but the insurgents were dislodged after five hours' fighting, and were driven back beyond Loma Blanca, leaving eight killed on the field. The troops had twelve killed and ninety-two wounded, among the latter being four officers. While this fighting was in progress General Bernal was finishing a second engagement with the insurgents at Lomas de la Teja. General Bernal only had about 700 troops at his disposal, while the forces of Antonio Maceo occupied long lines of battle. The fighting commenced at 9:30 a. m., and the enemy made a very stubborn defense. But they were finally dislodged from the positions they had taken up, leaving 100 killed on the field, and the prisoners captured by the Spaniards say that the insurgents carried away over 200 wounded. On the side of the troops Lieutenant Colonel Romero, of the San Marcial battalion, one of General Bernal's aides-de-camp, and eighteen privates were killed. In addition Lieutenant Colonel Chacel, of the engineer corps, eight officers and thirty-five privates were wounded.

TRAMPS RUTHLESSLY MURDERED. Brakemen on a Railway Make a Recreation of the Business, as It Were. New York, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from New Haven to The Evening World says that the police of that city believe that brakemen of the Consolidated railroad have been ruthlessly murdering tramps caught stealing rides on cars of that line. It is asserted that ten bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains, have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within the last six months. The dispatch states that a man named Molony, from Brooklyn, was shot twice and thrown from a train by the train hands, but survived his injuries, and has given information to the authorities which led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean. The latter, according to the story, confessed to the superintendent of police of New Haven that the trainmen made it a practice to kill tramps found on their cars.

INCENDIARY WAS A SCHOOLBOY. Student Fired Spencer Academy Because He Wanted to Go Home. Antlers, I. T., Oct. 7.—Superintendent Jeter has succeeded in getting all the bones and ashes of the four Choctaw boys who were burned in the flames of Spencer academy Saturday night, and has buried them. It has been ascertained that one of the students set the building on fire so that he could go home. On Saturday he tried to persuade another of the boys to help him. He had his trunk packed and downstairs when the fire was discovered.

When arrested he will be tried in the United States court, as some of the articles burned belonged to white people. The boy accused of incendiarism is a half-breed Choctaw, about 19 years old.

Talked of the "Wealth of a State." Burlington, Ia., Oct. 7.—An audience of 2,000 greeted Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who made the Woman's day address in the Coliseum last night. Her subject, "The Wealth of a State," dealt with the problem of what constitutes wealth and how acquired. Men are never more honestly employed than when earning money, she said. All men were created equal, but one man by honest labor and careful management may acquire more wealth than another honest and careful man. Labor does not alone make wealth. Brains, energy and foresight pave the way along which labor is able to progress in wealth-getting. The wealth of a state not alone consists in its labor or capital, but in the just and reasonable combination of both.

Cook County "Murderers' Row." Chicago, Oct. 7.—In murderers' row at the county jail are five men before whose eyes the vision of death is daily growing more distinct and more appalling in its reality. Never since the anarchists waited for their fate in that same gloomy building have there been so many condemned murderers in Cook county. Two of these victims of the law were born in Germany, Nic Marzen and Julius Mannow; two in Ireland, Daniel McCarthy and Dan. Carroll, and one in Italy, Silverio Borelli.

President En Route to Washington. Buzzard's Bay, Oct. 7.—It was hardly 6 a. m. yesterday when the president boarded the Onondaga and she went steaming down the bay. Private Secretary Thurber is also the guest of Benedict on the trip. It is expected that the party will not reach Jersey City before Friday, as it is the intention to spend considerable time fishing as they proceed.

Rose Croix Wins the Futurity. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7.—The Kentucky Futurity race for 3-year-olds, worth over \$35,000, was won by Rose Croix; best time, 2:14. In the 2-year pacing race for the Tennessee stakes, worth over \$4,000, Bright Regent won two heats straight.

BLACKBURN TO FIGHT CARLISLE.

That Is, the Air Is Full of Rumors of a Hostile Meeting.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—A special to The Republic from Washington yesterday says: Rumors are in the air to the effect that Senator Blackburn may challenge Logan Carlisle to fight a duel because of the latter's recently printed card in which he declared it would be more of an honor to hold a joint debate on the financial question with a negro than with Blackburn.

So far as can be learned here no challenge has been received. The senator left town Saturday and has not been heard from since, and the officials at headquarters are greatly annoyed because of his failure to keep engagements. His departure seems to be enveloped in mystery. The theory advanced here is that Senator Blackburn is consulting with his friends preparatory to challenging Logan Carlisle.

Terrible Fire in Guayaquil. Lima, Peru, Oct. 7.—Via Galveston, Tex.—It is reported that a terribly disastrous fire has occurred at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and that fifteen squares of the town have been destroyed, including the most important and valuable edifices in it.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The grand lodge of Illinois Masons is in session at Central Music hall, Chicago.

Willedge Malone, a boy 14 years old, a product of Abbeville, S. C., went with a shotgun to a colored woman, Mattie Hellman, who owed him 25 cents, and told her he would shoot her if she did not pay him. She did not pay, and the young spawn of Satan shot her dead.

The United States, Germany and Great Britain are said to have agreed upon Dr. Raffel, now German assessor in East Africa, for municipal resident at Apia, Samoa.

Henry Middlesteadter, of Chicago, says he was held up by highwaymen and robbed of all he had except a headache, which the robbers left him after a severe beating. The police doubt the story, as \$12 was found in his pockets while his wounds were being dressed.

Obituary: At St. Charles, Ills., James T. Durant, 81; at Batavia, Ills., Joseph Burton, 79; at Grace Hill, Ia., Rev. H. F. Bachman; at Emporia, Kan., D. W. Holderman, 63; at New York, Miss Anna Elliott Ticknor, of Boston, and Samuel H. Shipley; at Washington, Miss Annie Lewis; at Fairbury, Ills., Isaac Kerran, 51.

The peace congress in Buda Poth terminated in a wrangle brought about by the inability of its members to agree upon a resolution condemning the practice of dueling.

Judge G. Denny, who announced himself a Republican candidate in the Seventh Kentucky district, has made public a card withdrawing from the contest, leaving W. C. P. Breckinridge a clear field.

Judge T. L. Gillmer, of the court of common pleas at Warren, O., instructed the grand jury to thoroughly investigate all evidence of election betting coming to its knowledge and return indictments against all persons having a part in the wagers.

Advices from Mazatlan, Mex., state that the damage wrought by the recent floods in the state of Sinaloa was much greater than at first estimated. Over 100 bodies have been recovered, and many others are missing.

The London Chronicle learns from a good source that the czar and Lord Salisbury have agreed upon a policy for the ultimate deposition of the sultan of Turkey.

The Seneca mine shaft at Leadville has been wrecked by strikers.

Later advices from Matanzas, Cuba, says that it was Lopez, the insurgent leader, and not Serafin Sanchez, who was killed in the engagement at the reserve plantation.

The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held in Pittsburgh Oct. 14-18, will be one of the most largely attended ever held by the organization. Among the foreign visitors to the courts of Europe next summer will be the new shah of Persia.

The Weather That Sometimes Comes. Washington, Oct. 7.—Following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Fair weather; northerly winds. For Lower Michigan—Generally fair, cooler weather; fresh to brisk northerly winds. For Upper Michigan—Local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather; fresh to brisk northerly winds. For Wisconsin—Fair weather; fresh northerly winds. For Iowa—Fair weather; northerly winds.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial. New York, Oct. 6. Money on call firm at 4 1/2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 7 1/2 per cent.; sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2@49 1/2 for demand and 48 1/2@49 1/2 for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/2@49 1/2 and 48 1/2@49 1/2; commercial bills, 48 1/2.

Silver certificates, 65 1/2@66; sales, 1,000; bar silver, 65 1/2; Mexican dollars, 50 1/2. United States government bonds firm; 4's registered, 116 1/2; do coupons, 116 1/2; 5's registered, 117; do coupons, 117; 4's registered, 107; do coupons, 107; 2's registered, 95; Pacific's of '97, 100 1/2.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 6. Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: October, opened 67 1/2c, closed 67 1/2c; December, opened 68 1/2c, closed 68c; May, opened 72 1/2c, closed 72c; Corn—October, opened 22 1/2c, closed 22 1/2c; December, opened 22 1/2c, closed 22 1/2c; May, opened 20 1/2c, closed 20 1/2c. Oats—October, opened 17 1/2c, closed 17c; December, opened 18 1/2c, closed 17 1/2c; May, opened 19 1/2c, closed 19c. Pork—October, opened \$6.52 1/2, closed \$6.45; December, opened \$6.50, closed \$6.52 1/2; Lard—October, nominal, closed \$6.97 1/2.

Produce—Butter, Extra creamery 15 1/2c per lb.; extra dairy, 14c; fresh packing, stock, 6c 1/2. Eggs—Fresh stock, 14c; per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, 8c per lb.; chickens (hens), 7c; spring chickens, 5c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 8 1/2c; geese, \$4.00@4.25. Potatoes—Burbank, 22 1/2c per bu.; Hebron, 19 1/2c. Hops—White clover, 13 1/2c lb.; broken commons, 9c 1/2; extracted, 5c 1/2. Apples—Common to fancy, 6c@1 1/2 per bu.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 6. Live Stock—Prison at the Union stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; sales ranged at \$2.00@3.40 pigs, \$2.95@3.45 light, \$2.00@2.25 rough packing, \$3.00@3.40 mixed and \$2.85@3.30 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 6,000; quotations ranged at \$4.50@5.05 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.45@4.55 good to choice do, \$4.10@4.25 fair to good, \$3.50@4.10 common to medium do, \$3.40@3.90 butchers' steers, \$3.50@3.90 stockers, \$3.00@3.90 feeders, \$1.25@2.40 cows, \$2.40@2.90 heifers, \$1.75@3.75 bulls, oxen and stags, \$2.40@2.25 Texas steers, \$2.00@4.00 western range, and \$3.00@2.25 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 21,000; sales ranged at \$1.75@3.00 western 1 1/2@2 1/2 Texana, \$1.50@2.25 natives, and \$2.50@4.00 lambs.

ROARS A WELCOME

Paris Does on the Arrival of the Czar and Czarina.

STREETS PACKED WITH CITIZENS,

Each of Whom Vies with the Others in Hailing the Distinguished Guests—In Fact, the Whole French Capital Turns Out in Honor of the Occasion—Windows and Roofs Crowded with Cheering Thousands to Witness the Entry.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Amid the blare of trumpets, the boom of cannon and the plaudits of a multitude the czar and czarina arrived at the railway station in this city yesterday and were warmly welcomed once more on French soil by President Faure, who again gave his arm to the czarina and escorted her and her august husband to the waiting carriages. The czar and czarina occupied a Berlin, painted dark blue and lightened with red scroll work and brass mountings and having silver lamps at each corner. It was driven by a coachman in a long blue coat, brass buttons, red waistcoat powdered wig, and a high hat. Three brilliantly liveried footmen occupied the back of the imperial carriage. The vehicles in which President Faure and the suites, etc., were seated presented an almost equally attractive appearance. The scene outside the station at that time was one of frenzied enthusiasm. Shout after shout, roar after roar, arose from the multitude gathered to welcome the Russian travelers. The cortege, en route, passed the Arc de Triomphe and was wildly cheered by the immense crowds filling the avenues surrounding it.

Presented a Marvelous Spectacle.

Descending the Champs Elysees the spectacle was totally marvelous, the lavish decorations and cheering masses stretching as far as the eye could reach. There was one continuous roar of welcoming cries amid which "Vive l'empereur," "Vive la republique," and "Vive Le Tsar," and "Vive Faure," "Vive la president" were the most distinguished shouts. The crowds formed a tumultuously waving sea of hats and arms, etc., held back by the long lines of troops whose glittering bayonets or swords reflected the sunlight, and whose brilliant uniforms, the familiar red trousers of the French army predominating, formed a most pleasing edging to the enthusiastic background of roaring people and dazzling decorations. The trees were not alone in bearing artificial blossoms. On every lamp post or similar point of vantage men and boys were perched or hanging on for dear life with hands and knees, while gesticulating with patriotism or waving something continuously in the air.

Welcoming People Everywhere.

On the place de la Concorde was a similar scene, and even the playing fountains were utilized as spots from which to view the procession, crowds standing on them and others in them, utterly disregarding the wetting in their anxiety to get a good view of the idols of Paris. The rest of the route to the Russian embassy was equally thronged, and the applause from the high-priced windows and balconies was as enthusiastic as that which their majesties received from the bourgeoisie, ouvriers, grisettes and mammas of the more open parts of the city traversed by the Russian guests of the nation. The roofs, also, were packed with people, and it would seem as if a special providence intervened in order to save the most venturesome from toppling over into the streets.

The fifteen carriages in line were escorted to the Russian embassy by a brilliant array of troops, and on arriving there President Faure, after a short conversation with the czar, took his leave.

CZAR VISITS THE ELYSEE PALACE.

Holds a Reception and Later Attends Banquet and Opera.

Later the czar drove to the Elysee palace alone, in order to return the visit of President Faure. President Faure, surrounded by the members of his military household, met the czar at the portico of the palace and after warmly shaking hands with his majesty they proceeded to a salon, where they remained in conversation for twenty minutes. The president then conducted the czar to another salon, where the ministers were presented to his majesty and thence the latter was escorted to the Grand Salle des Fetes, where 500 hundred senators and deputies were presented to the distinguished visitor.

At night the czar drove through a sea of cheering people to the Elysee again to attend a banquet, at which 225 guests were present, the czarina going with him. Here the czar and president again exchanged complimentary remarks similar to those at Cherbourg, full of the undying devotion of the two countries to each other. After the banquet the czar and czarina were driven to the Grand Opera. The whole audience in the theater arose and turned toward the imperial loge as the party entered and the orchestra played the Russian hymn. Then thunders of applause reverberated throughout the theatre.

All the main arteries of Paris were crammed with the populace last night, reinforced by strangers estimated at 1,000,000 to view the fetes. At the place de la Bourse and at nearly all the arondissements open-air balls and fetes were in progress.

The features of the day in Paris were the numerous demonstrations which occurred before the Strasbourg statue, which had been decked out with mourning emblems to express the nation's grief over the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Crowds gathered all day before this statue, doffing their hats and shouting "Long live Russia," "Long live Alsace."

During the day Mme. Carnot, widow of the late president of France, and her son, the latter wearing the uniform of a sub-lieutenant of artillery, called at the Russian embassy and had a brief but cordial interview with the czarina.

His Lost Arms Were Uncomfortable.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 7.—The amputated arms of Abraham Netherwood, of this city, have been giving him so much pain that he had them dug up, the joints straightened, and reburied, and he is now free from pain.

The Greatest Thing That Ever Happened!

The Miraculous Cures Now Being Made by

Dr. A. Leslie Engle,

The Famous Chicago Specialist, who makes his fifth visit to

The Nachusa House, Dixon, Ill.,

Friday, October 9th,

When he wishes to examine

Every Case of Chronic Disease in Dixon and surrounding country.

Remember, consultation and examinations are absolutely FREE to all sufferers. Dr. Engle has many references from people in this community, and will gladly furnish same to all who wish to investigate.

He absolutely and permanently cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Female Disorders, Cancer without an operation, Cataract of the eyes by absorption, Locomotor Ataxia, all diseases of the Nervous System, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, Epilepsy, Etc., Etc.

Remember Place and Date.

Nachusa House, Dixon, October 9th.

Tell your Friends, and your Friends' Friends to come.

READ! REFLECT! ACT!

A rare opportunity afforded the many pale, haggard sufferers to get well in the speediest possible time by treating with

DR. PRETTYMAN,

—AT—

Dixon, Illinois, Thursday October 8th, 1896;

PARLORS AT NACHUSA HOTEL, FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

QUICK POSITIVE CURES!



GET WELL NOW!

READ CAREFULLY EVERY WORD OF THE FOLLOWING:

DR. PRETTYMAN is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the greatest and best college in the U. S. He has had years of training in the great hospitals, and has been demonstrated, his work has surprised the expectations of everybody. He treats all

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU? Diseases of Women.

Nervousness, weakness, etc., quickly cured. All diseases of kidney, bladder and genito urinary system treated by new methods. Prompt and efficient cures.

EYE AND EAR DISEASES! Dimness of sight, growth, oversight, granulated lids, inflammation of eyeball, weak watery eyes, etc., treated and cured after the common every day treatment has failed. No burning, no suffering from this new treatment.

Ear diseases, such as ringing, roaring noises, discharges, catarrhal deafness, treated by his new germicide treatment. It is indeed a medical revolution. The greatest, grandest and best discovery of the age.

Catarrh, acute or chronic, polyp in the nose, enlarged tonsils, weak voice, ulcerated throat, bronchial catarrh, pain in chest asthma, bronchitis, treated in a manner that insures success to the doctor and return to health for the patient.

Stomach, liver, heart disease, the cause of suffering, loss of appetite, bloating, belching, misery, can be cured. We insure to cure all cases undertaken.

Hemorrhoids (piles) cured in one treatment. No pain and no detention from work. A positive cure guaranteed.

NERVOUS DISEASES!

Epilepsy, nervous prostration, rheumatism, etc., treated. Diseases of women, such as bearing down pains, weak backs, bloating, swelling of the limbs, painful or suppressed menses, leucorrhoea (whites), ulcerations, sterility, cured by our treatment; saves the patient the unpleasant features of local treatment. All chronic diseases treated. No incurable cases taken.

STRICTURE.—This is a trouble found in hundreds of cases and often neglected, because the old way of cutting was severe and would not insure positive result. Dr. Prettyman cures these cases; permanent, but a short time, without knife or pain.

VARIICOCELE.—A well known trouble and a source of much annoyance. The evil effects of this trouble are well known. Besides producing weakness, pain, etc., it causes losses, shrinkage and irritation. Our methods, after five years' trial, have proven effective and not a failure has been noted.

Hydrocele, Orchitis, Epididymitis, cured in short notice.

Spermatorrhoea, seminal weakness, loss of power, impotency, the cause of so much suffering in mind and body, the bane of life, the disease that wrecks thousands of lives every year, blasts future hopes, renders existence miserable, make young and old men unfit for business or pleasure, are curable. A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases treated.

Weak, nervous men who have drins, sediments, weak memory, confusion of ideas, embarrassments, unpleasant dreams, etc., should consult this eminent doctor.

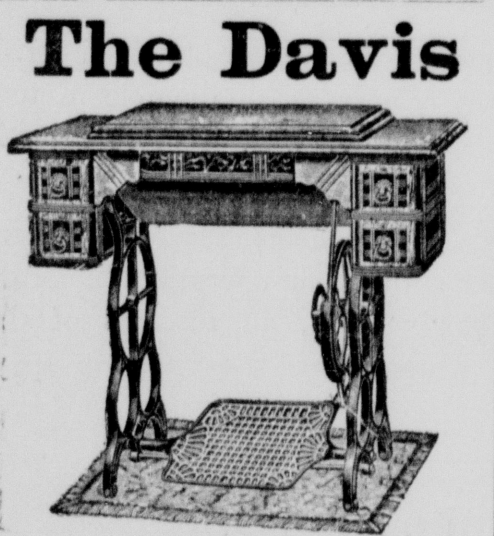
Syphilis, blood and skin diseases cured. No injurious drugs, such as mercury, potash, etc., used.

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Vertical Feed Sewing Machine!

The patent for which is the exclusive property of the Davis Co. It has the best feed of any sewing machine in the market. It is composed of a less number of working parts than any other shuttle machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

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Geo. D. Laing,
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A Large Assortment of
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and Fruit Jars.

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Denny & Reynolds,
Telephone 57. 53 First Street

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Voters, See that Your Names are Registered.

In accordance with the provisions of the election law, new registry lists of voters will be made this year. The first meeting of the Registry Board will be held in each precinct on next Tuesday; the second meeting the following Tuesday. Between these days copies of the revised lists will be exposed at each polling place, and it behooves each legal voter to see that his name is properly registered. In reply to inquiries, if a change is made in residence since the last election, it will be necessary to communicate with the Board so as to be sure that your name is not omitted.

Following are sections 2 and 3, of Article III, Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, of 1895, on this subject:

§ 2. WHO ENTITLED TO VOTE:—Every person having resided in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election precinct thirty days next preceeding any election therein, who was an elector in this state on the first day of April, 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this state prior to the first day of January, 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 3. MEETING OF BOARD OF REGISTRY, etc.:—Such Board of Registry and the election clerks shall meet in the precinct on Tuesday, three weeks preceeding the first general city, village or town election, or the first general state or county election which may occur after the first appointment of such Board of Election Commissioners, at the place designated by such Board of Commissioners, and they shall then proceed to make a general registration of all the voters in such precinct. A new general registration shall be made by the Board of Registry in every year in which a congressional election occurs and just prior thereto: the first day of such registration being on Tuesday three weeks before such election, and the second day of registration being on Tuesday two weeks before such election.

William P. Thompson.

We have already made mention of the death of Mr. Thompson, formerly one of Dixon's business men. We find in the Woodstock Sentinel a lengthy tribute to his memory, from which we extract the following:

William Patterson Thompson was born in New Orleans. His mother, Kate (Bristol) Thompson, died in Louisiana. His father, Wm. Thompson, moved to Chicago, where he died in 1849. W. P. Thompson was one of ten children, two of whom survive him. Two brothers were killed in the army, another brother was awarded a gold medal by Gen. Sherman for his bravery in dislodging a rebel battery at the battle of Atlanta. Mr. Thompson enlisted in 1861, at Dixon, Ill., for three years during the war.

He was transferred to the New York Marine Artillery, 1st Regiment, Company I; was sent to Roanoke Island for two years' active service. He was badly disabled, discharged, but re-enlisted and was sent to New Berne, N. C., where he stood at his post through that awful scourge of yellow fever, which slew 275 brave men every day.

At the close of the war he was appointed sheriff of Newberne county and risked his life constantly in the discharge of the dangerous duties of that critical time. His G. A. R. comrades have always lived close to his heart. None were too old or poor to receive his gentlest care. He was fonder of his little brown button in his blue coat than of any badge of honor the world might bestow. Mr. Thompson was emphatically a self-made man but he never gained a dollar dishonestly. Disaster, such as the burning of his large flouring mill in Dixon, only nerved his arm to greater endeavor and his heart to closer integrity. Truthful, temperate, as a young man working by the month on a farm, or as a grey-haired supervisor of Algonquin township, he was justice and honor personified.

He died as he had lived, an honest, brave man, saying little but doing much to make the world better and happier. He practiced more than he professed. He never endowed a great college, but the poor of McHenry county bless his memory; the helpless and decrepit, the sick, sorrowful and sinful have lost a wise, just and gentle friend. In this he was like his Master, who "went about doing good" and "the common people heard him gladly."

Welstead Waterlooed.

Jesse Welstead, who on Monday received about one thousand dollars with which to pay bills on the new residence he and his partner, Mr. Singer, were erecting at Bluff Park for Mrs. Geo. L. Schuler, did not pay them, but did buy two railroad tickets for Marshalltown, Iowa, was stopped yesterday at Waterloo, Iowa, and last night William A. Schuler went to that place to attend to the matter. Welstead left a wife and two children in this city and took with him Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, whose husband is a carpenter and works for Welstead & Singer. They will all be home in the morning probably.

Campaign of Forgery.

Some of the Popocratic managers seem to be unable to rely on the truth to support their cause. First they scattered broadcast an alleged article credited to the London Financial News which predicted great prosperity to the United States if free silver should be adopted by us. The London News promptly and emphatically denied that it had ever published such an article at anytime, and said that the principles set forth in the article were directly opposite to the financial views of that journal.

Next came another statement, also from London, saying that a director in the Bank of England says that financially the Popocratic scheme of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world would be of great benefit to the United States. This statement was also a forgery, and the bank director in question has so stated over his own signature.

Then came the garbled letter of Bismark which has been exploded. Now our sainted Lincoln has to be dragged into the fight. Bryan, Altgeld, and other Popocrats have assiduously imputed to Lincoln detached utterances which would seem to lend encouragement to their cause, and by specious reasoning and deductions have built upon certain words credited to the martyr President sentiments that would jibe with their own impious creed. Nearly all these deductions have been false or unjustified even by the language quoted. Many of the alleged Lincoln statements have been either branded with proofs as forgeries or in the absence of proofs suspected to be forgeries. One, however, has been repeated persistently in speeches and pamphlets, and perhaps has been accepted as genuine by many people who have had no means of verifying the doubts that are naturally inspired by all such Popocratic declarations. The alleged quotation is as follows:

As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.

When printed in pamphlet form this sentiment is usually headed: "Abraham Lincoln's Prophecy Nearly Fulfilled."

John G. Nicolay, who was one of the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln, and one of the authors of the life of Lincoln, declares this alleged quotation from Mr. Lincoln is a bold, unblushing forgery. Mr. Nicolay continues:

The great President never said it or wrote it, and never said or wrote anything that by the utmost license could be distorted to resemble it. Any one who critically scans the language will at once discover intrinsic evidence of its falsity in that the phrases employed bear the stamp of having been invented or of having come into popular use fifteen or twenty years after Mr. Lincoln's death. Its origin seems to date back to 1888, as it first obtained circulation in a little pamphlet printed by a radical agitator in Iowa, copyrighted on May 10th of that year. It appears there as now, without explanation or credit. My attention was first called to it in 1890, and though at the time I made an effort to trace it to its source, I could obtain no respectable or responsible clew. Since then my colleague, Col. Hay, and I have written dozens of letters in answer to private inquiries, denouncing the forgery. It deserves exposure and reprobation from all fair-minded journals.

Mr. Nicolay certainly knows what he is talking about, for he was one of Lincoln's most intimate friends. The people can bear a great deal, but it is revolting to think of Bryan and Altgeld trying to bolster up their wild financial scheme on the love that the people bear to Lincoln.

End of Conference.

The final session of the Rock River Conference of M. E. church, held at Freeport during the past week, adjourned yesterday noon after the reading of the ministerial appointments.

The looked-for change of districts was made. Freeport district was given six extra charges from Dixon and Rockford; Dixon eight from Joliet; Joliet seven from Chicago; and Chicago two from Chicago north.

Following are the appointments for the Dixon District: G. C. Clark, presiding elder, Sterling; Creston, T. A. Brewster; DeKalb, A. T. Horn; Dixon O. H. Cessna; Mendota, H. L. Vernon; Princeton, J. A. J. Whipple; Prophets-town, R. L. Griffin; Rochelle, W. H. Otjen; Rock Falls, F. H. Gardner; Sterling, First, Cass Davis; Fourth Street, J. A. Matlack; Sycamore, N. O. Freeman; Wyandot, J. Hitchcock.

Rev. Samuel Earney goes to Belvidere; Rev. M. E. Cady remains presiding elder of the Joliet District, with residence at Aurora, and Rev. O. F. Mattison minister at the Galena street church in Aurora. Elder Vanhorne is secretary of the Domestic Missionary Society with home at Rockford. C. A. Bunker goes to Garfield Boulevard, and A. W. Patton to Hyde Park, Chicago.

—A beautiful day for weddings.

ANIMAL MOTHERS.

The Queer Ways In Which They Take Care of Their Young.

All dumb animal and insect mothers have certain ways of taking care of their babies, as well as our mothers do of us, and some of their ways are very queer.

At my grandmother's there was an old cat that had five kittens, which she kept in the hay in the barn. One day one of the kittens went out on a large beam that extended from one end of the barn to the other, and when he reached the middle of it he began to be afraid and sat down on the beam, mewing piteously. He was so far away from me that I could not reach him, and I did not know how to get him down. Just then the mother cat came up and purred and mewed to him, telling him to wait until she came. She then went out to where he was, and, as the beam was a broad one, she went before him, picked him up in her mouth and carried him back into the hay out of danger.

One day I was up in the attic, and I found on the ceiling a paper wasp's nest. I took it off and found that it was empty. There were also several mud wasps' nests, and upon opening some of them I found the grubs in one part of the nest and the food, which was nothing but little worms and insects packed together, in another part. I brought the paper wasp's nest to my city home, but not the mud nests.

The turtles do not take much care of their babies. They scoop a place in the sand and lay their eggs and then cover them up. The heat of the sun hatches them, and the young turtles have to take care of themselves.

Frogs lay their eggs in some warm place in the water and fasten them to reeds, cattails or some such plant, and the warmth of the sun hatches them. The eggs are in a cluster, and each one, which looks like white jelly, is about the size of a small pea and has a little round black spot in the center. I found some once and put them in a large glass jar with water in it and set it in a warm place. After several days each of the little spots had a tail, and the jelly-like substance that had been around the black spots to keep them from injury began to disappear. I found that they had hatched and were pollywogs. They grew very fast, but never lived to change into frogs, as they died before they were half grown.

The potato bug lays its eggs on the underside of a potato leaf, and when the young are hatched they have the leaves to eat, and the mother does not have to take care of them. The eggs are small and of a bright yellow color. I have seen a great many of them on one leaf.

Near my grandfather's there is a creek, with willows growing on the edge of it. One day I saw two kingfishers on a limb of one of the trees and the mother bird sitting by the side of them. She was looking steadily into the water. Suddenly she darted down into the water and in a minute came up with a fish. She took it to the little birds, and after this she dived several times, as though showing them how to catch fish.

The crabs have their homes under large stones. This is the way I found out: I once lifted a large stone, and after the water had become clear I looked for a crab. I did not see any, but discovered a hole that seemed to go under some smaller stones. I took up the smaller stones, but the hole seemed to go still farther. As I was looking into it I saw a big crab come out, followed by two smaller ones. Then I knew that this is the way they live.—Philadelphia Times.

WHY MAN IS WEARY.

This Is a Typical Tale of Domestic Woe and Sorrow.

A good many hundreds and even thousands of long suffering husbands can bear sorrowful testimony to the fact that this is the sort of catchism the wives of their bosoms subject them to every time they put on their hats to go out in the evening:

"Where are you going?"
"Oh, I'm going out for a few minutes."

"Where?"

"Oh, nowhere in particular."

"What for?"

"Oh, nothing."

"Why do you go, then?"

"Well, I want to go; that's why?"

"Do you have to go?"

"I don't know that I do."

"Why do you go, then?"

"Because."

"Because what?"

"Well, simply because."

"Going to be gone long?"

"No."

"How long?"

"I don't know."

"Anybody going with you?"

"No."

"Well, it's strange that you can't be content to stay at home a few minutes. Don't be gone long, will you?"

"No."

"See that you don't."

This is one reason why so many marriages are a dead, flat fizzle and failure.

—Buffalo Times.

Calamitous.

One day a Dutchman, in his shirt sleeves, was shaving himself before the glass. His hand trembled so that he cut off the tip of his nose. The pain caused him to drop his razor, which fell on his foot and cut off a portion of his big toe. He promptly picked up the two fragments, applied them, still warm, to the open sores and bound them up. A fortnight later, on removing the bandages, he discovered to his horror that he had made a mistake. He had put the toe in the place of his nose and vice versa. Now when he wants to scratch his nose he is obliged to take off his boot.—Schwabische Tagwacht.

The "era of the French republic," or the "French revolutionary era," began Sept. 22, 1792, and ended Dec. 31, 1805.

Any person may take out a patent for an invention or discovery.

GET YOUR....

Sweet Apples, Quinces, and....

CONCORD GRAPES,

At The:::::

I. B. Countryman Co.



What Are You Waiting For?

Our stock is large, our goods new, our prices low. We make a business of making Bargains in Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Glassware. The latest in style, the finest in quality, the utmost in variety, have been combined by us in one mighty effort for trade. There is a limit below which honest goods cannot be sold. We place our prices at the low water mark for safe and reliable goods sold under guarantee. Inspect us, criticise us, and save your dollars.

The BEE HIVE,

Eichler Bros., Proprietors. 158 Calena Ave.

The Latest Novelties in

Cloaks and Jackets!

JUST OPENED. CALL AND
SEE THEM AT

THOMPSON BROS., AUSTIN'S OLD STAND.

GOOD SHOES!

What makes good shoes? Doesn't the material come first and then the workmanship?

These \$3.00 shoes of ours are made of the very best stock by skilled workmen. It's a great science—that of making perfect shoes.

It requires no end of care and lots of patience, but the manufacturers from whom we buy know that it pays best in the end, and here are their products waiting for you to come and take them away.

Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Ford's SHOE STORE.



We Have Sold Out!

And must reduce our stock over one thousand dollars by November 1st.

For the coming week we offer you our LARGE and NEW line of Miscellaneous Books at prices slightly in advance of actual cost.

See our window display for bargains.

HYDE'S BOOK STORE.



The Hat

that comes down on a man's head and makes a neat, comfortable fit the first time, is one of our GUYER HATS. The best of it is, too, that our hats are always conservatives shapes, the kind that every well dressed man is glad to feel on his head. Our hats never seek the extremes.

Jas. H. Todd & Son,
118 Galena Avenue.

YOU
CAN GET
A GREAT BIG

BARGAIN

IN CARRIAGES
If you come now, at

Paul G. Lord's,

21 River Street.

For Rent.

Dwelling of Clark Butler
in Highland Park. Good
Barn and large garden.

A. S. Hyde & Co.

Rooms 2 and 3 Opera Block.

FLOUR.

Try our DAISY BRAND
FLOUR, we guarantee every
sack. Groceries delivered to all
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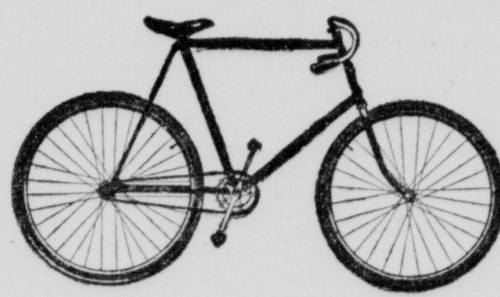
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Call at

W. C. GODFREY'S,

25 First Street.



A Few Bargains Left.

\$100 America, new.....\$65.00
\$100 Dixon Special, new.....50.00
\$85 Stormer, new.....55.00
\$100 Dixon Special, second-hand. 40.00
\$75 Crawford, second-hand.....30.00
\$100 Remington, second-hand....60.00
\$150 Rambler, tandem, 2nd-hand 95.00

J. W. KENT & SON,
101 Galena Avenue, near bridge.

COAL, Hard and Soft, and WOOD

The best place to
buy is of

JOHN E. MOYER.

Office 419 North Crawford Avenue.
TELEPHONE NO. 83.

—Frank Underwood is very ill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodburn of Sterling visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Waite yesterday.

—Mrs. B. Hausheer has returned home from a three months' visit with relatives and friends at her former home in Switzerland.

—The Epworth League of the M. E. church will hold a fruit social on Thursday evening in the basement of the church. Go and get acquainted.

—Bennett & Miller, merchant tailors, have purchased the stock and good will of the late Ed. F. Cahill, and will continue the business at the old stand, 118 Galena Ave.

—Thomas J. Donovan of Chicago is being entertained in our city today by Postmaster M. Maloney. Mr. Donovan was at one time private secretary to Governor J. M. Palmer, candidate for President on the sound money Democratic ticket.

—Charles Furley is not running a photograph gallery but the X-ray machine in his place was used this morning to photograph the ankle of Nels Sendburg, a tailor in the employ of E. J. Cahill. Mr. Sendburg sprained his ankle a number of months ago and he is still very lame.

—Will H. Hoon returned this morning from a couple weeks' hunting trip in Iowa, visiting at the home of his uncle. On the train from Freeport to Dubuque Will took a vote of the passengers on the train which resulted as follows: McKinley 54, Bryan 13, Palmer 5, Levering 2, undecided, 4.

An Anniversary.

Next Saturday will be the sixth anniversary of the establishment in Dixon of the Plymouth Clothing House under the efficient management of Henry Levi, who thoroughly understands the benefit to be derived from advertising, and how to secure all there is in it. Each year the firm has inaugurated an anniversary sale with an unusual display of bargains and engaged the best music obtainable for that special occasion. Each year the institution has proved a greater success, until "The Plymouth" has come to be recognized as one of the rocks upon which Dixon's prosperity is built, and the Plymouth anniversary sale as an institution to be looked forward to with anticipatory pleasure. In THE TELEGRAPH this evening is folded a large poster giving some of the bargains to be obtained next Saturday when you hear the band begin to play.

Surprisers Surprised.

Members of the Good Templar Lodge of this city had planned a surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kent at their home on East Boyd street last night, and all but the surprise was carried out in full. A few days ago Mr. Kent met on the street a college student, a stranger and a member of the lodge. The student recognizing Mr. Kent as a brother member but not knowing his name said: "Are you going to the party?" "Where?" asked Egbert. "At Kent's Thursday evening," said the student; and Egbert replied, "Oh! Yes I will be there," and passed on. So he and his good wife were fully prepared for the coming of their friends. A very pleasant evening was spent. Music was furnished by the Dixon Mandolin Club. Before saying good night the young people did spring a surprise on the host and hostess by presenting them with a present, a fine carving set.

Independent Democratic Mass Meeting.

The sound money Democrats of Dixon are doing their share to make the present campaign a lively one, a fact which should be appreciated by every one who has the honor of the nation at heart. Next Wednesday evening, October 14th, they will hold a mass-meeting at the opera house, to be addressed by Hon. Henry Vollmer, who is serving his fourth term as Democratic mayor of Davenport, and will address the people on "Pure Democracy." Mr. Vollmer is one of the most brilliant orators in the country today, and so clear is his analysis as to be understood by the merest child. Let all turn out and fill the opera house.

Rev. Fathers Kelly and Murray to Speak.

Tomorrow evening at the opera house Father Mathews Day will be celebrated under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society. The young men have been laboring hard to make this entertainment surpass any they have ever before attempted, and have secured the services of Rev. Fathers Kelly and Murray, two of Chicago's well known priests and who the people of this city should not fail to hear; also a good musical program will be given. The young men will conclude the evening with their third annual ball which will be held in Rosbrook's hall.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY.

T. Younkman vs. O. H. Brown et. al. Foreclosure. Receiver appointed. Bond \$500.

Evidence in the Swisher case was finished on yesterday and this morning H. A. Brooks and Wm. Barge addressed the jury on the part of the defense and S. H. Bethea then concluded the case for the plaintiff, Swisher, after which the court instructed the jury and at 3:30 they withdrew in charge of a bailiff to consider of their verdict.

SUBURBAN SIFTINGS.

Hints and Happenances in Surrounding Towns and Villages.

PALMYRA.

Oct. 6.—Mrs. Fannie Willoughby, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Theo. Wilson will return to her home in Toronto, Canada, this week.

A good example was set older people Sunday to attend church by the two little children of Gus Demorest, who came alone two miles and a half, driving a little Shetland pony (purchased at the Mitchell sale) to a little four-wheeled wagon. It was a sight which interested all who saw them. The children deserve much credit in driving so far unattended to Sunday School.

Roy Swigart returned home Sunday morning from Springfield, where he had been attending the state fair.

Neighbors and friends of Mrs. Ellwood Hughes will be pleased to learn of her safe arrival home after a year spent in Seattle, Washington, with her son.

Rev. Dornblaser, who preached to Palmyra people Sunday, was accompanied by his daughter and Miss Anna Geisenheimer.

Our beautiful drives around Palmyra are becoming quite famous among Dixon people. Among those who took a spin around Palmyra Sunday and made a few calls were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Noble and daughter, Mrs. Mary Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith, Prof. W. H. Strong and family and E. Bartholomew and family.

S. D. Eastwood is home again after a three weeks trip to Dakota.

Mesdames Slothower and Hartshorn of Dixon were callers in Palmyra.

Miss Lille Dillenbeck of Chicago is a guest at A. A. Beede's.

J. H. Bachman and family visited at George March's Sunday.

STEWARD.

Oct. 6.—Wm. Campbell of Kansas is visiting on German street.

Mrs. S. J. Bowles is visiting at the home of her son in Creston.

Miss Edith Wise went to Wilwaukee Friday where she will remain several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. P. Barber.

James Dornan of Dixon returned home Monday after spending a few days with friends here.

V. W. Wells went to Rockford Friday to attend the speech of Governor Foraker of Ohio.

The Epworth League will give a social at the home of Mrs. A. A. Parker Friday evening.

Mrs. L. G. Durin of Rockford is visiting at the home of her son William.

Frank Stiles returned last week from Wyoming, where he has been several months.

Mrs. L. Herriek and Mrs. Geo. Ackland spent a couple of days of last week in Dixon.

Forest Stiles of West Brooklyn Sundayed with his parents here.

Mrs. King of Chicago is making her home with Grandma Ackland.

Andrew Richolson went to Dixon.

SUBLETTE.

Oct. 5.—Hog cholera is becoming quite prevalent in this vicinity.

Church and Sunday-school were both well attended Sunday, visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Gates, the Misses Heller, John Mackey, Fred and Arthur Gates of Carthage.

Mrs. Cooper visited at Grand Detour Sunday.

Mrs. Shaver of Dixon visited Mrs. Chas. Floto one day last week.

Chas. Weisz of Palmyra visited at L. S. Floto's Sunday.

—Report of White Oak school, Dist. No. 3, for the month ending October 7, 1896:

No. days taught.....20
No. pupils enrolled.....30
Grand total No. days attendance.....462
Average daily attendance.....21
Parents and patrons are cordially invited to visit the school.

DELLA SMOTHERS,
Teacher.

Indigestive poisons are the bane of the dyspeptic's life. When sick, see if your sickness is caused by indigestive poisons. If so, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. This is the only certain way of being permanently cured, because it is the only way that gets rid of the poisons. You know that fermented food is poisonous. You know that poison is unhealthy. Shaker Digestive Cordial clears the stomach of fermenting food, and purifies the blood and system of indigestive poisons. It cures indigestion and the diseases that come of it. Headache, dizziness, nausea, stomach-ache, weakness, flatulence, constipation, loss of appetite, irritability, etc. These are a few of the symptoms, caused by indigestive poisons, cured by Shaker Digestive Cordial. At druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

THE LAKE.

By the still waters that the lilies love,
Where willows droop and tall elm trees shade
While the great sun filled all the heavens above
I down me laid.

I heard the twittering of the mating birds,
I heard the wondrous breeze steal down the
break
Sigh to the leaves soft thoughts too sweet for
words
And kiss the lake.

And here, when life was young and hope was
high,
On such a summer day I laid me down
And dreamt of love and strife and victory
And high renown.

And here again I lay me down and dream.
The sun's as bright as then, the birds as gay,
Still on the lake the water lilies gleam
In rich array.

The world's as young as ever! What am I?
Weary with years, weary with fortune's
quest,
Weary with sorrow, my soul hope to die
And then to rest.
—J. A. Strahan in Pall Mall Magazine.

HIS NERVE WAS THERE.

This Sort of Centiped Was Harmless, but He Didn't Know It.

The Hawaiian Islands are almost as well off as Ireland. St. Patrick drove all the venomous insects and reptiles out of the Green Isle, but the Hawaiians claim that the reptiles and insects left on Mr. Dole's domain are in no sense of the word poisonous.

People who have particular dealings with venomous insects imported from the islands make the same claim. A local fruit importer said:

"Very frequently we receive consignments of bananas and pineapples packed in dried grass and leaves. In taking the fruit from the boxes it is not uncommon to find a big centiped crawling along the stalk between the bananas, doing his best to get used to the California climate.

"One afternoon I was opening a box of bananas and pushed my hand through the straw to get at the stalk. I felt around for a few seconds and thought I could feel something moving around on the back of my hand. I had often heard of the presence of centipeds in fruit shipments, so I carefully withdrew my hand, so as to make as little commotion as possible. Imagine my surprise and alarm to see a five inch centiped slowly crawling up my arm. I was about to strike it when a fruit packer standing near by warned me to make no attempt to get rid of it, but to let it crawl off at its leisure. I had forgotten the fact that they were not poisonous, and I know I got as white as a sheet, believing every moment that it would sink its claws into me and send its powerful poison through my blood.

"I looked at it with fear and trembling, but did not dare to move a muscle. It lifted its head and seemed perfectly satisfied to remain where it was. I could hardly restrain myself from making a quick motion and shaking it off, but my companion warned me again and again to keep quiet. All I could feel was a tickling sensation. The tickling increased, and I was almost ready to faint with suppressed excitement. Finally the centiped looked up at my sleeve and slowly made for it, moving all the legs in unison. The sensation by this time was unbearable, and I feared I would be unable to remain calm until the thing got entirely off.

"My flesh seemed to shrink away as the horrible creature proceeded, but in a few more seconds, every one of which seemed an hour, it had settled itself comfortably on the fabric of my clothing, and with a motion quicker than I was ever known to make before I routed it with a stick and sat down, perspiring from head to foot. It was the most thrilling experience I ever figured in, and it made me sick the rest of the day.

"My companion began to laugh as though he would die of merriment, but I saw nothing particularly humorous in the situation.

"You are crazy," he said, "to get frightened over a little thing like that. Do you know that Hawaiian Island centipeds are not poisonous? I told you to keep quiet just to see how long your nerve would last. If the thing had sunk every claw it had into your flesh, it would have only caused a little swelling and nothing more. I have had several of them strike me, and I apply a little ammonia or salt water and cure it up in half an hour." —San Francisco Call.

He Meant Well.

The story of the Irishman who wrote his friend, saying, "Telegraph me if you don't get this letter," was equaled in a local business house. One of the office men came down and found that he had left his keys behind. He sent to his wife for them, and the messenger returned with the information that the keys were not there. At this juncture George —, a fellow clerk, said, "Why, I found your keys."

"Where are they?" said the first clerk.

"I have them in my pocket," said George.

"I pushed a note through the slit of your desk telling you that I had them."

"Well, you idiot," said the first, "how was I to get the note when the desk was locked?" —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Hungarian Crown.

The Hungarian crown, the royal headress worn at their accession by all the Austrian emperors, is the identical one made for Stephen and used by him at the time of his coronation, more than 800 years ago. It is of pure gold and weighs 9 marks and 6 ounces (about 14 pounds avoirdupois). It is adorned with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, 1 emerald and 338 pearls, but no diamonds, it being a notion of the royal Stephen that diamonds were unlucky.

School Committee Women.

The Kennebec Journal of Augusta, Me., testifies to the efficiency of school committee women as follows: "It is said that there are over 80 women serving on the school boards, but we have yet to hear that one of them is remiss in her official duties."

Paint Sale

September 16, 17, 18, 19.

600 Gallons For Cash!

100 Gallons H. W. John's Asbestos Paint at \$1.00 per gallon. 500 Gallons Heath & Milligan's Best Paint at \$1.20.

Brushes, Varnishes, Colors in Oils, etc., etc., a greatly reduced prices.

D. S. HORTON.

Prescription Druggist, Dixon, Ill.

As Before Stated!

The figures made on any and all of our furniture are such that all those INVESTIGATING the Dixon Furniture Market place their orders with us on account of the great saving to be made, (as you know a great many goods are going at LESS than cost, and EVERYTHING as low as COST.) These remarkable low figures are not made with the INTENTION of injuring competition, but simply to move off a large stock in a short space of time. The present INDICATIONS show that it's doing it. There is still a good assortment on hand of such goods as Sideboards, Tables and Chairs, Bedroom Suits, Couches, Rattan Goods, Etc. So come and get your share of the bargains at

C. H. KEYES & SON'S Furniture Store,

Remember these prices hold good only until Nov. 1st.

63 MAIN ST.

DID YOU SAY

THAT your plumbing or heating apparatus was not satisfactory; or did you say you intend to introduce such improvements in your homes or buildings this season? In either case CHARLES G. SMITH is the person you want to see—you will find him at No. 6, River Street, or telephone No. 117

will bring him to you.—Estimates cheerfully made on all work in my line. Best Boilers for Hot Water or Steam. Best Plumbing Goods and Best Workmen.

Chas. G. Smith,

NO. 6, River St., Dixon, Ill.

Before Buying Shoes

Be sure to see YATES & SMITH, they will save you money on every pair.

Call and See our New Style Fall Hats!

YATES & SMITH,

NO. 6, EAST FIRST STREET.

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 12 First St., Dixon, Ill.

We Invite You, One and All to Help us Celebrate

Our Sixth Anniversary!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, '96.

That this cannot help but prove Beneficial to You will not be our Fault, as We Have Put Our Shoulders to the Wheel, and put all our Strength and Energy into this one thing, viz: Making this GRAND ANNIVERSARY SALE, One Long to be Remembered. That you will be well Compensated by attending this Sale, need no Comments from us as we, on such occasions as this, show our Appreciation of the Esteem we believe we are Held in by the People of Dixon and Lee County, who, we have found, were not slow to find out that we are filling a Long Felt Want.

A Live, a Progressive and Strictly Up-to-Date Clothing House. On this occasion, our 6th Anniversary, we have engaged

The Dixon Military Band,

who will discourse their Sweet Music, for which all Dixon people know they are noted, from 2 p. m. to 6 o'clock, in front of our store. Remember the Great Event to take place Saturday, October 10th, 1896.

The PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.

No. 12, FIRST STREET, Dixon Ill.

Painting, House Decorating!

Those in need of Neat
Frescoing, Painting, Paper
Hanging or Artistic House
Decorating, should consult

A. E. Patrick.

Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining.

Carriage Work a Specialty!
All Work Guaranteed!

JEROME F. McKENNEY,

New Shop, 111 Hennepin Avenue.



Where are you going, my Pretty
Maid
So modest and sedate?
To church, kind sir, she sweetly
said,
And I am afraid I'm late.
Can I go too? And when there
We quickly can be wed:
You bet your life; I'm stuck on
you,
For your clothes are up-to-date.
Many thanks! cried he, for admir-
ing them,
There are my tailor's good taste,
And anyone wanting fine clothes,
Go to E. J. Cahill & Co's and have
them made to the Queen's taste.

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SUMMER IN THE EAST The Ocean Resorts

Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean
Grove, Long Branch, and resorts along the New
Jersey Coast are on the Pennsylvania line,
which lead from Chicago to Newport, Narragansett
Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket
and popular watering places along the Atlantic
from Chesapeake Bay to Maine.

In the Mountains

Cresson, Bedford Springs, Elkinsburg, Altoona
and other resorts in the Alleghenies are also
on the Pennsylvania line, over which the
White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Watkins
Glen, Mt. Desert Island, and places of Summer
enjoyment in Eastern New York, Vermont, New
Hampshire and Maine may be conveniently and
comfortably reached from Chicago.

For information concerning rates, time of trains and the
best routes through service please apply to H. R. DEKING
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

New York Herald Urges Sup-
port for Palmer and Buckner.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY COMMENDED

The South Should Rally to Their Standard
with Unanimity and Zeal—Every Vote
for Palmer and Buckner a Guarantee of
Future Southern Political Recognition—
The Blue and the Gray Have Equal
Hopes in the National Democracy.

That great and patriotic journal, the
New York Herald, commits itself un-
reservedly to the support of Palmer
and Buckner in the following ringing
editorial leader:

"For the first time since the civil war
one of the chief presidential tickets
bears the name of a man who served
the Confederate states.

"During more than a third of a cen-
tury it has been tacitly understood in
both of the great parties that for the
first or second place on the ticket no
candidate who wore the Gray need
apply. Time has healed most of the
wounds of our terrible conflict; the
Union, stronger and greater than ever,
is loyally loved and supported by the
people of all sections, and the Blue and
the Gray fraternize as brave men who
have proven each other's valor. But
until now neither of the leading po-
litical organizations has been willing
to go to the south for a nominee.

"Of course such a boycott could not
last. It was inevitable that the day
would come when the united nation
would choose its standard bearers with-
out regard to the sectional issues of
1860-65. It was also natural that the
Democratic party should be the first
to look southward, where so much of
its strength lies.

"Yet there has been such a fear of
reviving old prejudices that the Demo-
cratic leaders have not heretofore
ventured to go south of Mason and
Dixon's line for either of the candidates
on the presidential ticket.

"When, however, the credit and the
honor of the nation are in danger from
a new foe the stalwart sons of the
south are quick to rally to her de-
fense. There is no north, no south, no
east, no west in patriotism. The National
Democracy have not feared to give the
second place on their ticket to a former sol-
dier of the Confederacy, and they have
thereby established a precedent which—if
the south should poll a heavy vote for the
Palmer-Buckner ticket—may lead to the
nomination and election of a southern man
four or eight years hence.

"For the Popocrats—the bogus De-
mocracy—are rapidly losing heart and
influence. Already there are indica-
tions that their defeat may become a
rout, and that, outside of those states
where Populism is rampant, the bat-
tles cast for Palmer and Buckner may
outnumber those given to Bryan and
company.

"It therefore especially behooves the
south to keep its Democracy undivided
and to roll up a great vote for the
genuine Democratic ticket, which car-
ries with it as much of promise for the
wearers of the Gray as for the wear-
ers of the Blue.

"It would be a grand result for the
true Democracy if they could rise above
the Popocratic horde on Nov. 3. Though
defeated by their old-time enemies, the
Republicans, they would leave the bat-
tled field with honor and would have an
organized army ready for the cam-
paigns yet to come.

"Let the south stand by its best
traditions and its most trusted leaders.
No sectional issue is involved in this
appeal. It would be merely emphasizing
its desire to work for—and if neces-
sary to fight for—a united nation,
one and indivisible.

"In so great a cause every Democrat
should do his utmost. When at the
Chicago convention a hysterical mob
stole the livery of Democracy to serve
Reputation in there was a temporary
paralysis of the genuine party of Jeffer-
son and Jackson. With the nomina-
tion of Palmer and Buckner the party
has returned to life and activity. After
the retreat of the Popocratic camp fol-
lowers, already begun, has been made
a stampede in November, the only ral-
lying point for true Democrats in succeed-
ing campaigns will be the heights where
the Palmer and Buckner flag was flying
during the hottest of the fight.

"Wherever a Democrat can be
reached by the Union leaders his vote
should be sought in the interest of
honesty and prosperity. To rally the
full strength of the party vigorous
work is necessary, and the legitimate
expenses of such a campaign must be
met. Funds should be sent to the Na-
tional Democracy for this purpose. It
is important to conduct a fight for
sound money under the auspices of the
true Democracy, so as to keep the
party in line for 1900. When the Popu-
listic and silver flat crazes have died
out the genuine Democratic party will
be able to reach the people as no other
can."

NO PLEDGE OF PARITY.

Bryan's Party Does Not Promise to Keep
All Our Currency at Par.

Mr. Bryan and his party do not
propose that the government shall keep
all of its currency, paper, silver and
gold, at a parity. Not a word to that
effect in their platform nor a promise
of that kind in their speeches. On
the contrary, the silver members of
both houses of congress in the last
session openly denounced both Pres-
ident Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle
for carrying out that policy, and Mr.
Bryan in his speech at Washington
on Sept. 19 and at Brooklyn on Sept.
23 bitterly denounced Secretary Car-
lisle for his letter of Sept. 15 in which
he stated that he was redeeming the
treasury notes (coin notes) in gold,
and would redeem the silver dollars
and silver certificates in gold when
necessary to keep them on a parity
with gold. As a proof that the stamp
on a coin does not bind the govern-
ment to redeem it, it is the fact that
it required a special act of congress
to authorize the redemption of the trade
dollar, and then they were redeemed
in 42½-grain silver dollars, and not
in gold, and only six months time was
allowed to send them in for redemption,
and today they are no longer redeem-
able.

In this crisis more is at stake than
the possibility of temporary victory. The hon-
or and perpetuity of the Democratic party
are at stake.—Campaign Text Book.

STOLE A SPEECH.

An Amusing Incident of the Presidential
Campaign of 1876.

Back in the campaign of 1876 I was
making a tour of the west with Oliver
P. Morton and George Sheridan, one of
the brightest speakers the American
platform has ever known, who accom-
panied him to do the "funny business."
Senator Morton would usually talk for
an hour—a dull, turgid, heavy discus-
sion of the financial problem, followed
by an attack upon the Democrats of the
south for their inhuman treatment of
the negro. By the time he had finished
the audience would be soaked with wise
advice and valuable information, but
every spark of enthusiasm would be
quenched. Then George Sheridan would
take the platform and wake them up.
For an hour they would roar with
laughter or sit with their mouths open,
fascinated by his flights of fancy. It
was a rare combination.

One night, after we had been out for
a couple of weeks, I think at Fort
Wayne, Sheridan said: "Senator, I wish
you would let me speak first tonight. I
want to go out into the country with
some friends."

"All right," replied Senator Morton
cheerfully. "You arrange it with the
chairman of the meeting."

But when Sheridan took the platform
and began to deliver Morton's speech,
word for word, as the latter had deliv-
ered it every night for a fortnight, the
senator became very uneasy. He gave all
Morton's arguments against the infla-
tion of the currency and in favor of the
resumption of specie payments; he re-
cited all the statements concerning the
outrages in the south; he repeated all of
the personal reminiscences of his expe-
riences as governor of Indiana during
the war, which the senator was accus-
tomed to work in until the latter was
almost paralyzed with chagrin and
amazement, and finally, when he re-
ached a point in the discussion of the fi-
nancial problem where Morton was accus-
tomed to compare a Pompeian gold coin
with a United States greenback, he
turned to the astonished victim of this
practical joke and said in an undertone,
"Let's have that coin." The senator
handed it over without a murmur, and
when Sheridan had recited the eloquent
oration which he always used at the
close of his speech and had taken his
seat, Senator Morton hobbled over to the
desk on his two canes and said:

"I am the victim of a practical joke.
Realizing the gravity of the issues be-
fore the American people, I came into
this campaign with a carefully prepared
speech, which I have delivered in Mr.
Sheridan's hearing so often that he has
committed it to memory, and he has
delivered it here tonight much better
than I could have delivered it. He also
is in the habit of making the same
speech, and I have heard it many times,
but I lack his memory and could not
repeat it to save my life. I will there-
fore appeal to him not to punish us as
he has punished me, but to give us some
of his stories."

Then the great statesman sat down,
thoroughly knocked out. Sheridan re-
sponded and spoke half an hour longer,
with his joke as his text, and after that
if any one suggested his speaking first
Senator Morton would tell this story.—
Chicago Record.

THE SACRED LOTUS.

There Are Pretty Legends of Song and
Story About Its Fruit.

Concerning the rich fruit of the lotus,
which grew luxuriantly in the Nile,
many charming legends have been told.
It was believed that it was so delightful
that those who ate of it would never
leave the spot where it grew, but for it
would abandon home and friends to
spend their lives in a dream of serene
delight. Homer, in the Odyssey, men-
tions the lotus eaters, who lived on the
northern coast of Africa, and records
their attempts to detain the followers
of Ulysses by giving them the fruits of
the lotus to eat, so that they should
never wish to leave the spot where it
grew.

The same poetical idea is known to
the Arabs, who call it the "fruit of des-
tiny," which is to be eaten in paradise,
and it is on this foundation that Tenny-
son built his charming poem of the
"Lotus Eaters." This mythical lotus
has been identified by several botanists
with that indigenous to Tunis, which is
a thorny shrub, with berries of the size
of an olive.

Mungo Park found a species of lotus
in Central America bearing berries of a
delicious taste, which, on being dried
and pounded, made very wholesome
and pleasant bread. The lotus fruit
found in Tunis has a stimulating, al-
most intoxicating effect, and it is there-
fore probable that this plant furnished
the foundation of the ancient legends.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians was
a fine aquatic plant, dedicated to Osiris
and Isis and regarded in Egyptian de-
lineations as signifying the creation of
the world. Distinct from this lotus was
that known as the blue lotus of the
Nile, also a sacred plant. Both those
species of lotus occur frequently as re-
ligious symbols and decorations in the
temples.—Public Opinion.

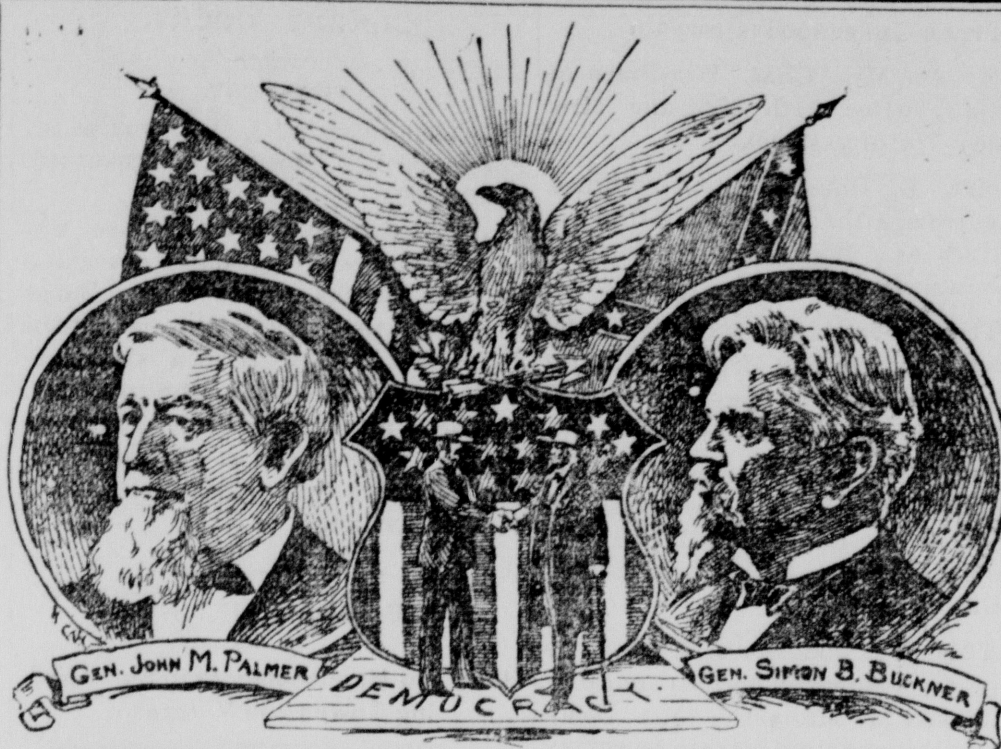
Queer English.

There is a signboard above the gate-
way of the Eye infirmary, Newcastle-
upon-Tyne, which tells us that "when
this gate is closed urgent cases and ac-
cidents must ring the front doorbell."

About the middle of this century a no-
tice appeared on the Tynemouth sands
to the effect (we quote from memory),
"Visitors are cautioned against bathing
within 100 yards of this spot, several
persons having been drowned here re-
cently by order of the authorities."—
Notes and Queries.

Circles around the moon are some-
times large and sometimes small be-
cause they are formed at different
heights in the air.

The nickel cent was authorized Feb.
21, 1857, and its coinage was begun
the same year.



The patriotic union of the Blue and the Gray at Indianapolis forever buried
sectionalism, with military honors.—C. Vey Holme.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

To Rescue Democracy and Avert
Ruin from the Country.

ILLINOIS SUPPLIES THE LEADER.

United States Consul Parker Puts Preg-
nant Truths Tersely—Bryan's Success,
Would Not Only Produce Panic but
Would Involve the Nation's Prosperity
for Years—No Living American Ever
Had a Business Transaction Except Upon
the Basis of the Gold Standard Dollar.

In a recent letter to Hon. Frederick
W. Lehmann, of Missouri, Hon.
George F. Parker, United States Con-
sul at Birmingham, states some preg-
nant truths in language of pithy
impressiveness.

"Although I am 3,000 miles from the
scenes of the pending canvass, and so
can only look on," he says, "I am
not, I hope, a careless spectator. Of-
ficial connections with every National
Democratic committee since 1876, and
close relations with it in that event-
ful year have afforded me some
chance to see the working of our po-
litical and party systems. It seems to
me that no more imperative duty has
ever presented itself than that of res-
cuing the Democratic Little Red Riding
Hood from the gaunt Populist wolf,
which, having flched the name of a
body of patriotic Americans, now seeks
in obedience to its nature, to bring
ruin to this country.

"Once before in its history Demo-
cracy came to a like parting of the
ways.

"It is fitting that, under the leadership of
a citizen of Illinois, its real friends should
now as then save the country, and, if possi-
ble, recall the party to its duty."

"Entirely apart from those larger
considerations which lie at the founda-
tion of national progress and even of
national life, is the fact that, if
this attempt to debase the
coinage shall succeed, no other se-
rious question can be thought about or
debated for years to come. When a
man must fight to keep the starv-
ing wolf at bay, he has little time to
devote to the beatitudes, or to sermons
on the decalogue. But improved con-
ditions in municipal governments; the
widening and extension of markets;
the promotion, within right lines, of
civil service reform; the study and set-
tlement of the social problems now so
dominant in the public thought; the dif-
fusion of education until it comes to in-
fluence and then to regulate conduct;
the improvement of newspapers and all
the agencies which direct or modify
public opinion—all these questions
must be put aside for an indefinite
time if Bryan is elected, in order that
we may save the country from him and
his friends. He has not shown that he
has an idea on any other issue than
that which, in our belief, means ruin;
and not one of his followers has in-
dicated, even for a moment, that he ever
heard of or desired anything but silver
and the spoliation of industry. Too
much good work on broad lines is al-
ready under way to put it in peril, and
too many good men of all parties are
united in pressing these questions upon
public attention, not to give emphasis
to the importance of insisting upon
popular closure against these men and
their designs, and so insure that union
among good men which Edmund Burke
declared to be necessary when the bad
or the ignorant associate.

"No man in the United States is old
enough to have borrowed money, or to
have sold land or goods, or to have em-
ployed or done any labor that was not
measured by a gold dollar worth always
and everywhere one hundred cents.

"Every bushel of corn, every yard of
calico, every day's work of the hum-
blest citizen, every accumulation of
capital, whether little or big, had this
foundation just as surely in the period
of the wildest inflation as it has had
since the resumption of specie payment
in 1875. Let it be conceded that the
majority of the followers in this new
crusade have no desire to do a dis-
honest act, and that credulity, not want
of morals, is the principal element in
their political attitude. Still it is not
possible—without reflecting on their
mental capacity—to acquit the lead-
ers of dishonesty, of preaching what
they know to be a dangerous doctrine.
They court the condemnation denounced
by Moses when he said 'accursed be
he that removeth his neighbor's land-
mark.' If they could have their way,
if, for a brief time, they could bring
the people of the United States to a
trial of their policy, even for the short-
est period, it would be a happy fate
for them if they should escape the
just wrath which would await them
when the awakening came.

"It is sometimes said that the chance
of success for this specious appeal lies
with the farmers. I do not believe it.
I count it my good fortune to belong
to this element of our population, and
as I know there is nowhere in the world
an order of men engaged in agriculture
who have the same sturdy qualities,
so I believe that there is none more
honest, more prudent, more far see-
ing, more thoroughly determined to
maintain national and private honor,
as well as national and private interest,
than those who are the bone and sinew
of our institutions, from whose ranks,

ALL WILL BE THERE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ILLINOIS DAY AT
CANTON, O.

Preparations for a Grand Excursion from
All Parts of the State to Visit the Next
President—Under His Own Vine and Fig
Tree—Big Time Promised.

Never before in the history of this
or any other country has there been
presented a spectacle of so many thou-
sands of people traveling such distances
to see any one man, and that man a
private citizen of the United States,
as has been seen during the present
political campaign, going to see and
shake hands with the soldier, statesman
and candidate of the Republican party,
Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. So
great have been the delegations from
all over the country visiting Canton
that the Illinois Republican state cen-
tral committee found it necessary to
ask that all contemplated excursions
from Illinois to Canton, O., combine in
one grand movement from all over the
state; and, after consultation with
Major McKinley, Oct. 21 has been
agreed upon as "Illinois day" at Can-
ton, O., and that day has been set
aside by Major McKinley for the ex-
clusive reception of delegations from
the state of Illinois.

A bureau has been established at
the Republican headquarters, at Room
J. 24, Great Northern hotel, Chicago,
with F. D. Higbee, who has so success-
fully handled the excursions from Chi-
cago that have so far visited Canton,
in charge, and it is the desire of the
state central committee that all parties
or clubs desiring to visit Canton report
to this bureau the number desiring to
go, whether one person or 5,000, and
what lines of railroad they are located
on. Mr. Higbee will supply all infor-
mation as to rates, time tables and
eating accommodations in Canton, to-
gether with the position of all delega-
tions in the grand parade at Canton, on
Oct. 21.

Mr. Higbee's plan contemplates the
running of special trains on every road
crossing the state. Those from Galena
and northern and central Illinois, in-
cluding as far south as Monmouth, will
go through Chicago. Trains will start
from Dubuque, Savannah, Rock Island,
Keokuk, Burlington, Quincy, Peoria,
Springfield and East St. Louis, and will
leave Mississippi river points at about
noon on Oct. 20, picking up all who
wish to go at each station. Arrange-
ments have been made whereby cars
will be run through to Canton with-
out change, from all points in the state,
while parties desiring sleeping cars,
either single or by clubs, can arrange
for them through Mr. Higbee.

Hon. C. P. Hitch, chairman of the
state central committee, issued a cir-
cular to the chairmen of all county
committees on Sept. 26, and the re-
sponses were instantaneous. Mr. Hig-
bee having applications already for
over 4,000 people, and Illinois day at
this early hour is an assured success.

It is expected that ex-Governors
Olesby and Fifer, Hon. Robert T. Lin-
coln and every Illinois man of national
reputation, will be in Canton on Illinois
day, and all important meetings sched-
uled for Oct. 20 and 21 have been can-
celled, so that all may go to Canton,
and beyond a doubt fully 20,000 people
will go from Illinois.

The arrangements made are such as
to insure every comfort to all, no mat-
ter how large the number, and ladies
will find no inconvenience if they go.
The rates are the lowest ever made.

One feature in Canton on Illinois day
will be a serenade to "Mother McKin-
ley," 89 years old, who will receive all
ladies and will review the grand parade.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

More than 100,000 men will march in
the Business Men's Sound Money asso-
ciation parade in Chicago on Oct. 9.

Prohibitionists of Sangamon county
met at Springfield in large numbers
Sept. 25 to grasp the hand of their
leader, Joshua Levering, candidate for
president. George W. Gere, candidate
for governor, and Oliver L. Stewart,
chairman of the state central commit-
tee, were also present and spoke. In
the evening there was a large crowd in
representative hall at the state house
to listen to the address of Mr. Levering.

Colonel L. E. Dudley, secretary of the
Veterans' Protective league, has pre-
pared a proud roster of veterans every-
where, former Democrats as well as
Republicans who have declared for
"sound money" and national honor in
this contest. Lancaster county, Neb.,
Bryan's home county, has returned one
of the longest lists. It bears 4,314
names, including Populists, Democrats
and Republicans. More than 1,000 names
have been sent from Illinois. In the
city of Portland, Or., 405 veterans
signed the league's roster at the first
meeting of the association.

George Lovejoy, son of Lovejoy, the
martyr, who was assassinated for his
advocacy of abolition principles, has
been and is doing effective work in
Champaign county for "sound money"
and Republican principles.

W. S. Foreman is making "sound
money" speeches in southern Illinois,
in which he roundly scores Governor
Altgeld and the Populists. In one of
his addresses he said: "To my so-called
Democratic friends who have criticised
me," said he, "I will say no one has been
more faithful and loyal to the party
than I, and would be yet had it not been
captured, bag and baggage, at Chicago
by such men as Tillman and Altgeld.
It leaves its old teachings and declares
for principles unheard of before. They
can lead me to the door of the Populist
camp, but I won't go inside."

Bryan has frequently asserted, "I
stand squarely upon the Chicago plat-
form." It is no wonder there are such
frequent reports of "the platform's
breaking down."

In the days of protection and reci-
procity there were good times in this
country, and those times will come
again when McKinley is elected.

Major McKinley doesn't have to don
a dust-colored suit, affect raw hide
boots and wear a grimy collar to im-
press the intelligent farmer.

Dollar that cannot rise and say, "I
Ingersoll is right. We don't want any
know that may Redeemer liveth."

The country will never cry again for
boy politics—never!

SILVER VS. GOLD.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver seek to sustain their platform by the following statements:

1. "All money is a medium of exchange, but primary money only is the cause of values."
2. The financial legislation of 1873 demonetized silver, and silver at once became "token" or "credit" money; that is, money circulating upon the credit of the nation being redeemable in primary money, "gold."
3. With its demonetization by the United States and the nations of Europe, silver began to decline in value, and with it the value of all other commodities. This was caused by the smaller volume of "primary" money.
4. This decline, which did not affect debts, left the ratio of debts to capital abnormally large, and thereby caused national depression and panic.
5. By the rehabilitation of silver by an act of free coinage, the amount of primary money would be increased, higher values would follow, and the relation of debt to capital would become normal, and prosperity would return.

The first half of the first statement is true; the latter part is false.

All money is a medium of exchange, not so long as the credit of the nation is sufficiently good to sustain its credit or token money at par with its primary money, this second form of money circulates with the same freedom as the redemption money and forms with the primary money a basis of credit by means of which values are sustained.

It is estimated that there is to-day in the United States: Gold, \$600,000,000, or \$8.41 per capita; silver, \$625,000,000, or \$8.77 per capita; uncovered paper, \$383,300,000, or \$5.36 per capita.

All forms of our money which are legal tender and which includes the three kinds mentioned in the above table circulates with equal freedom, and the business of the United States is conducted with a monetary circulation of over \$2.54 per capita. Estimating that we require only five per cent. of money, 95 per cent. of all transactions being on credit, this would permit a business of \$34,000,000,000, and it is the circulation of this vast sum that sustains values or furnishes a purchasing medium.

That this is not done by the primary or redemption money alone was demonstrated by the result of the hoarding of that form of credit money which has no intrinsic value, that is the paper money, in July, 1893.

The withdrawal of any part of the medium of exchange must curtail exchange, and so lessen the ability of the people to maintain their industrial activities.

In June, 1893, it became apparent to the New York banks that the volume of current funds was shrinking at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day.

"Brough" estimates that within four weeks after the July panic, the want of a medium of exchange had reduced the productive activity of the nation about 50 per cent. The daily bank balances showed that this decrease was in the paper money, and as this was not exported, that it was caused by the hoarding of paper money. As a partial substitute for this form of circulating medium, the banks then issued certificates, of the denomination of \$5,000 each, which were used among themselves to take the place of a circulating medium. The disastrous effects of this hoarding of paper money will long be remembered, and clearly demonstrates that the credits of business are not based alone on gold, but on all of the legal tender money of the nation, gold and silver coin and certificates, greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes.

Let any form of this money be worth less than par, to the extent of the devalued value of the same is the circulating medium reduced.

2. The second statement of the silver advocates is practically true, but unimportant.

The small amount of silver in circulation in the United States prior to 1873, and the small disparity between the bullion and coin value of silver made it unimportant whether we considered silver primary money or credit money. In fact, since 1834 we have had practically gold monometallism. Our circulation in 1870 consisted of \$107,000,000 of gold and gold certificates, \$39,000,000 of silver and \$624,000,000 of United States notes and bank notes, and the policy of this country has been since specie payments were resumed to pay its debts in that money which its creditors deemed best; and, if they selected, in gold.

But while the act of 1873 expressly declared gold to be "the unit of value," thereby, as Harvey claims, demonetizing silver, such in reality has not been the case; for, whereas, prior to 1873 the United States had coined only 8,000,000 silver dollars and \$40,000,000 subsidiary or fractional silver, it has coined since that date over 397,000,000 silver dollars and bought for monetary purposes over \$500,000,000 worth of silver, and yet this so-called "money of the people" refuses to circulate, as there is to-day only about \$56,000,000 silver dollars in circulation, the balance being piled up in the treasury vaults, nobody wanting them.

3. The third proposition deals with the question of the relation of silver to prices.

The statement that one holds any relation to the other is false, except so far as we may decree that 50 cents of silver bullion shall be a dollar; in that event prices would double, as we must pay for commodities what they are worth, and it will take twice as many 50-cent dollars to pay for anything as 100-cent dollars.

The falsity of the statement that the fall in the bullion value of silver causes a fall in the price of other commodities is easily demonstrated.

Between 1840 and 1850, before silver was demonetized, farthings were paid five dollars a month; corn sold at 20 cents a bushel and low prices prevailed as to all the commodities of life. The bullion value of silver remained stationary, yet the prices of commodities rapidly increased until they reached abnormal figures brought about by the war. Shortly after this prices began to decline.

The highest point of prices was (according to official statistics attached to Aldrich's senate report) in 1865. Taking the price of commodities in 1860 as par, they then reached 190; within the next two years they declined to 145, and in 1873, "when silver was demonetized," to 120. In 1878 they touched par, since which date they have fluctuated around par. At present they are about 90. The bullion value of silver in 1873 did not materially vary from the same in 1868, yet the fall of prices was over double of that from 1873 to 1893.

Let us then note the course of wages, starting again at par. In 1863 they rose rapidly, and stood at 165 in 1867; about the same in 1873, and steadily rose to 165 in 1890, and have now fallen to about 160. It thus appears that wages have not fallen with the price of silver. It is also at once apparent that with high wages and low prices the purchasing power of money is increased, and a study of the same table shows that, starting again at 1860 as par, this was the lowest in 1865, and has steadily risen until it never was as high as it is to-day, when, forming our estimates in the same manner, it stands at 175.

Again, what was the condition of our country between 1878 and 1890, while the price of silver was steadily falling? No one can deny that our prosperity during that period astonished the world and brought to our shores myriads of immigrants in search of the Eldorado. Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Paul, Duluth were born in full panoply. Our bank deposits increased from \$800,000,000 to \$2,200,000,000, and our public debt decreased from \$1,800,000,000 to \$600,000,000. If this be the result of the demonetization of silver, give me more of it.

What, then, caused the depression of prices? The great improvements in mechanical methods and hence the lowering of the cost of production, and in many instances over-production.

In 1860 to '64 it required over 3,000,000,000 of money to move about 18,500,000,000 worth of merchandise between the United States and foreign countries. In 1890 more than \$36,000,000,000 of merchandise was, with our increased facilities, moved with about \$2,700,000,000 of money (Miller). In 1830, when we used to work 14 hours a day in the manufacture of cotton goods, a single operator could produce only about 4,000 yards in a year; in 1840, about 9,000 yards a year, and in 1890, with the working time reduced to ten hours a day, an operator produced over 30,000 yards of the same goods (Miller). The same argument could be used and explain the fall in the price of woolen goods, tinware, in pig iron and other iron goods, and when we remember the modern refrigerator car and railway facilities, we find an explanation of the fall in the price of mutton and beef.

The fall in the price of wheat was caused by enormous over-production and competition from South America and Russia. The fall in the price of horses was caused by the introduction of the electric motor and the bicycle; and the demonetization of silver had nothing to do with the recent break in the price of bicycles.

It must accordingly be apparent that the fall in the price of silver, whether the same be caused by international demonetization or excessive production, at any rate was not a factor in the general decline in prices; that such general decline was most rapid before 1873 and by reason of the same with the rise in the cost of labor, the purchasing power of money has been increased and prosperity caused. The McKinley bill was overthrown because there was a sudden rise in prices, by the very people who are now demanding a rise. But increased prices unaccompanied by increased wages benefit none.

We come now to the fourth proposition of the silverites, that the general decline in prices not affecting the volume of individual indebtedness, by reason of the disparity thus occasioned, caused financial depression and panic. This proposition is false. The general decline in prices we have shown, coupled with the increase in wages was the most important factor in our unrivaled prosperity during the "eighties;" and by reason of such prosperity the citizens of the United States were able to lessen their indebtedness and put aside enormous savings in their banks; the increase in savings bank deposits alone being phenomenal. It is true figures may be quoted showing an increase in debts, but compared to the extension of business credits, the proportion of general indebtedness has not increased, but has greatly decreased.

The present financial panic began in the fall of '92, when European holders of stock in the great industrial enterprises then recently formed, anticipating a readjustment of the tariff by reason of Mr. Cleveland's election, began to sell their securities; this created a large balance against us, and caused large shipments of gold to Europe, which was greatly increased by a fear abroad that we were rapidly drifting to a silver basis, and would be unable to pay our debts in the one form of money that passes current the wide world over—gold. To counteract this fear, congress repealed the Sherman act providing for the purchase of silver, and stopped coining silver.

According to the ideas of the bimetalists, this should have augmented our troubles, but on the contrary it lessened them.

5th. We come now to the remedy proposed by the silver party. They first say that a free-coinage act will increase

the amount of our primary money. We have shown that "credit is the greatest capital of all towards the acquisition of wealth" (Demosthenes), and rests upon all legal tender money at its current value.

England, France and Germany are to-day on a gold basis, and in such an event would demand payment for all commodities sold the United States in gold; they will at once sell all stocks, the interest or principle of which is liable to be paid in silver, and in addition will sell us their 50-cent silver for 100 cents, and demand gold in exchange therefor. We will enjoy the same experience as did the inhabitants of what is now New York, in 1626, when William Kieft, their governor, made wampum (shells, etc.) the coin of the province. For a time a wonderful impetus was given to prosperity. "The Yankees soon established a mint of their own at Oyster Bay, where shells were plentiful, and with this they deluged the province, carrying off in exchange all the gold and silver, the Dutch herrings and the Dutch cheeses. Thus early did the knowing men of the east manifest their skill in bargaining the New Amsterdamers out of the oyster, and leaving them the shell" (Miller).

Even Harvey, the great apostle of free silver does not deny that gold will leave us. The true effect of free coinage upon or wealth per capita would be as follows:

1. According to their idea that this should be based on primary money alone. On this basis, our monetary wealth is \$8.50 per capita. Accordingly drive \$600,000,000 of gold out, and substitute for it \$625,000,000 of silver worth 50 per cent. of its par value in the markets of the world, and we would reduce our financial wealth per capita \$1.50. With its mints running full time, it would take the United States 30 years to replace this \$600,000,000 of gold with 50-cent silver.
2. It is claimed that the government stamp will as an act of necromancy bring the price of silver back to par. It will not, because the United States has only mint facilities for coining \$40,000,000 per annum; and even if this is increased there must be a limit to its purchasing capacity; and the experience of other nations is bound to be ours and the value of the coin depreciate to the value of the bullion. For example, the Russian rouble is worth at par 77.2 cents, and is now worth 55.5 cents. The Mexican dollar, par value 101.6 cents, is to-day worth 52.2 cents. The Peruvian sol on a silver basis (par value, 96.5) is to-day worth 48.6 cents.
3. The Indian rupee (par value 45.8 cents) is to-day worth 23.1 cents. Carlisle has called attention to the fact that the dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them and being therefore under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value, but even if the country should try to sustain their value, the experience of other nations shows that it could not.
4. If we take the generally accepted standard of monetary wealth, we would decrease the \$24.50 by the loss of the gold to \$16 per capita, and with silver 50 cents on a dollar and our paper currency on a silver basis, this would be actually \$8 per capita. According to neither estimate would the amount of money upon which to base our credit be increased; but credit, which is the true test of prosperity, would be incalculably injured by fear that we were seeking to repudiate 50 per cent. of our debts by paying them in silver dollars worth only 50 cents.
5. Verily, as Harvey says, "prices would double," but solely because it takes twice as many 50-cent dollars to pay for any commodity as it does 100-cent dollars.
6. If prices doubled, so would debts (unless we repudiated 50 per cent. of them) also double, and wages would have no incentive to rise; and unless they did, the purchasing power of money would be cut in two, and the last state of the man would be infinitely worse than the first.
7. On the other hand, the value of all bank deposits, pensions and insurance policies would be lessened by one-half.
8. It is almost incredible to believe that working men who are now being paid in money worth 100 cents on a dollar should blindly close their eyes and demand that hereafter they should be paid in money worth one-half of that which they are now receiving.
9. We come to the problem that if this solution proposed by the silverites for our present state of financial depression is not the true solution what is the proper remedy? The answer is simple. Business is built, as has already been said, upon credit which arises upon the confidence in the circulating medium, the extent of normal credit being from 15 to 20 times that of the circulating medium, as shown by past experience, provided there is absolute and full confidence not only in the circulating medium itself, but also in the stability of business enterprises. The quickest way to restore confidence, which has to some extent been lost, is to satisfy all those from whom credit must be secured that there is no danger that will impair the value of the loan already used or that will affect injuriously the credit of the nation. A substantial defeat of the free silver heresy will do more than any conceivable thing to restore the confidence that has been lost, and thereby induce capital to again invest in new enterprises and the credit to be extended for this purpose.

McKinley's Position the Same.
Bismarck is said to have written a letter to Gov. Culbertson, of Texas, saying that he is strongly in favor of international bimetalism. So is McKinley. But between Bryanmetallism and bimetalism there is all the difference between national folly and international wisdom.—N. Y. Recorder.

A FINANCIAL DREAM.

By Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange.

The Subject of Gold and Silver, and the Discussion of the Causes of Hard Times, and the Theories Presented from All Sides Naturally Fill the Listeners with Wonder—"I Wonder If This Will Be the Effect?"—"I Wonder If That Theory Is Right," Etc., Etc.

Having all these ideas forced upon us, it is not strange that one should dream them over again in his sleep. I had an experience; I went to bed with the old delusion in my mind "more money per capita." The same idea that induced John Law to experiment with the finances of France, an experiment which wrecked the country, and caused untold misery and poverty, and Dr. Chamberlain to introduce his famous land bank scheme into England. The same sentiment that caused the people of the Argentine Republic to manufacture more money for their people. Theorists for all time, as far back as history goes, have accepted in hard times the statement: "We need more money per capita; this will increase prices; this will be a panacea for all our ills; everybody will be happy." And as I dropped away into "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," the last thing I thought of was more money per capita, higher prices, how will this give me more money, etc., etc.

The amount of our money for every man was fixed in my mind as \$24, and upon this basis my imagination began, and, as my mind wandered in dreamland, I connected the amount of money with my business, the produce exchange, and as so much is said about wheat, and the low price of wheat, this commodity demanded my first attention.

I thought that one-half the people of the United States had left for other countries, becoming disgusted with the silver craze and the theories offered, and that foreign commerce was shut off entirely; that other nations would not do business with us on account of our disregard for all economic laws. With one-half of our people gone, the per capita circulation was at once doubled so that it was \$48 for each individual. I was happy. I felt sure that the free "silverites'" theory of more money per capita would increase the price of wheat and all produce, and my fortune was at once doubled. But I found, on the contrary, that one-half of my consumers had disappeared and that prices had gone down. Then I began to theorize. I said to myself: "Suppose that our population was doubled and the circulating medium remained the same; this would give every individual only \$12 per capita on the above basis; but with twice as many people to consume wheat. How would this affect prices?" I awoke only to hear the same old cry: "More money per capita, free silver sixteen to one, down with monopolies, etc.," and in the grim distance I heard some one say something about the "crime of 1873."

The amount of money we have has no more to do with the prices of commodities than the number of yard sticks we have has to do with the length of a piece of calico, or the number of pound weights we have has to do with the weight of McGuiness' pig, or the number of bushel baskets in this country has to do with the quantity of potatoes the farmer has to sell.

When everybody is working and everybody consuming a normal amount, and the spindles of industry are humming, and the furnace is in blast, commodities are rapidly changing hands; with confidence business is active, but without confidence there is not enough money in the world to conduct the business of the United States, or even pay the daily expenses of the people who must necessarily under such conditions be idle.

France has a per capita circulation of \$36; Italy only \$10. Upon the theory of a larger circulating medium for each man making higher prices, there ought to be a great difference in the values of commodities in these countries, but the prices are about the same. England has less money per capita than France. Many things are cheaper in Paris than in London. In our business here I have seen everyone more prosperous than they are now, when we had much less money per capita than we have to-day.

The office of money is quite generally misunderstood. It constitutes wealth if our property happens to be in money, but it is more often used in the sense of the yardstick, that of a measure. The wealth of the country consists of lands, improvements and merchandise. Money possesses an indefinite repeating power. It is too often compared with commodities. These ultimately reach the consumer and disappear entirely from the market, while money can be used over and over again, one dollar being able to pay a thousand dollars' worth of debts if used a thousand times, and after it has done this it is capable of continuing on forever performing the same function.

A farmer would consider his intelligence insulted if the vender who sold bushel baskets should tell him: "You need 100 bushel baskets to measure your potatoes, because you have 100 bushels." The amount of potatoes that could be measured would depend upon the activity of the man using the basket, and the number of dollars actually in circulation—the working dollars—depends upon the confidence of the people and the activity of business. Money frightened into safety deposit vaults does not help business; potatoes kept in the bin will not sustain life.

When prices are high and business active there is a large amount of money in circulation, as the result of high prices and nimble dollars, but a large amount of money per capita kept in deposit vaults does not facilitate business or increase prices.

The Argentine Republic, which has since been known as the "fool's para-

dise," had over \$140 per capita circulation when the bubble burst and the country went into bankruptcy. The prices were nominally high, but the purchasing power of their money low. They found themselves owing more than \$200 apiece, with no money to pay it with that was acceptable to anyone. "It takes two to make a bargain." If we need something that is for sale we must be able to offer good money for it. At the end of the Argentine Republic's mad speculative financial drunk all the gold had left the country. They are now accepting the established remedy of the world, the specific that always has to be given for all such diseases, "the gold cure."

Much more depends upon the quality of our money than the quantity. Free silver would not even increase our circulating medium, but diminish it by driving about \$600,000,000 worth of gold out of circulation entirely and reducing the purchasing power of what remained about one-half. The two metals have never circulated as standard money at a parity, and they never will, all statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. The undervalued metal always takes a vacation and the other becomes the money of the country. It would take a great many years to supply the deficiency even with silver. If free silver would give us more money, as its advocates contend, why have not all free silver countries a larger circulating medium than gold standard countries? I leave you to answer this question and reflect.

HENRY D. McCORD.

WASHINGTON AND BLAINE.
Their Solemn Warnings Against Such Men as Bryan and Their Schemes.
To the Editor of the Press.—Sir: Mr. Bryan in his address at Milwaukee Saturday night quotes from Washington's farewell address to show the dangerous effect of foreign influence on our government. Conceded, England would give us free trade. We will have none of it. Foreign influence is dangerous. Had Mr. Bryan quoted this from Washington's farewell address he would have scored a point:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should be furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination—northern and southern and Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal ties."

I ask in the name of candor is not that as true to-day as it was when Washington uttered it, 100 years ago next Thursday?

Mr. Bryan on another occasion quotes from Blaine some of his utterances on the financial question. Had he quoted that lamented statesman's speech delivered in October, 1890, he would have scored another point. In speaking of the baneful effects of free trade, Mr. Blaine said:

"I love my country and my countrymen. I am an American, and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country, and know that the workingmen of this land are the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. I shudder, however, at the very thought that the time must come when all of this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the body of the workingmen in this land, who are now so prosperous, will hear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and there will be the silence of the tomb."

Mr. Blaine did not live long enough to see his prophecy fulfilled, but the people that he loved did; and, having had the bitter experience, they have learned, as he predicted they would, viz.:

"In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the only way that they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that will build up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when a manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

I desire to call your attention to the unfair methods pursued in this campaign, to the end that the fair names of Washington and Blaine may not be profaned.

This is no time for passion and prejudice. Let justice and reason prevail.

LYMAN S. HOLMES,
Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 7.

WHAT FREE SILVER WOULD NOT DO.

Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would devalue all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER
CONSIDERED

BY JOHN C. LATHAM,
OF NEW YORK.

In a Letter to Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Kentucky—Why Bankers Oppose Free Silver.

Banks and bankers of the United States favor the present gold standard, because gold is the basis of value in the most enlightened nations of the world with whom we have intimate relations and vast business interests. Besides, it is the money of civilization, the easiest handled and most conveniently transported.

These bankers are indebted many millions of dollars to many millions of people, and their experience teaches them that this great indebtedness cannot be honestly paid if our government should attempt an unlimited coinage of silver that can be bought at 66 cents an ounce, into dollars for the benefit of bullion owners at the rate of \$1.29 an ounce.

Depositors have confided to banks and bankers money worth its face value in gold, and they are justly entitled to be paid back in money of the same kind. There is nothing so hurtful to business prosperity as uncertainty regarding the character of the money in use for daily transactions, and the people of this country cannot conduct their business prosperously and advantageously with an unsound currency.

It is impossible for 70,000,000 of people to change their currency system over night, thereby retiring \$600,000,000 gold from circulation, thus contracting the currency enormously, without calamitous consequences.

Under such a currency system as the unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one would create, the operations of the farmer, as well as the business man, would be rendered dangerous and uncertain, while speculative traders with capital in the money centers might reap an abundant harvest in profits and commission.

Already, under the influence of the free-silver campaign, orders from the west and south are being sent to New York daily, to buy gold and silver bullion on speculation, and it can be readily imagined to what extensive proportions this business would grow, should the country ever adopt free coinage.

THE FALLACY OF LOW PRICES.

This country has practically been upon a gold basis since 1834, and the intervening period embraces the grandest development of the nation, the greatest uplift to commerce and industry since the government was established. The highest prices obtained within that period. According to Mr. Bryan's law prices should have commenced slumping 60 years ago and kept it up. To be more specific, congress formally declared for the gold standard in 1873. Specie payment was resumed in 1879. Wheat was then exported at an average price of \$1.07. If the Bryan law of finances were as true as the law of gravitation, wheat should have fallen the following year. On the contrary, it went up to \$1.25 in 1880. It was \$1.11 in 1881, \$1.19 in 1882, \$1.13 in 1883, \$1.07 in 1884. Cotton was exported at 9 cents in 1879. From 1879 to 1884 it ranged from 10 to 11. Butter was exported in 1894 at an advance of 5 cents over 1879, and other exports showed a like increase in price. Wages were also favorably affected by the resumption of gold in 1879, and the country generally was prosperous up to four years ago, when the depression began, the silver purchasing law being one of the principal contributory causes of the stringency that set in at that time and still continues. It is silverism—the cheap money and inflation delusion—that has plagued the country. Mr. Bryan's law is not provable. The course he advocates would be financial lawlessness.—Detroit Free Press.

COST OF LIVING IN MEXICO.

Mexico, all in all, is the most direct, though striking, object lesson which we shall get in the line of actual working of the silver monometallism Bryan proposes. And the experience of Mexico is not uncertain by any means. As current market prices show, good butter costs in Mexico 75 cents a pound, and salt butter from 50 to 60 cents a pound all the year round. Lard costs in Mexico 24 cents a pound; bacon, 36 cents; milk, 16 cents a quart; kerosene, 12 cents a quart, and a loaf of bread, 12 cents. A pound of fresh beef or mutton costs 18 cents, and a pound of fresh pork, 20 cents. The consumer can buy a pound of excellent coffee for 30 cents in this country, and he must pay for the same 60 cents in Mexico, although coffee is raised there. American women who should go shopping in Mexico would find that the furniture of a bedroom, costing \$30 in this country, would not cost less than \$150 in the happy region of free silver beyond the Rio Grande. They have there a homemade carpet for a dollar a vara, which is three inches shorter than the American yard, but American carpet in Mexico costs from \$1.25 to \$2 a yard, and Brussels carpet \$2.50 a yard. A yard of common cotton stuff costs, according to quality, from 27 to 40 cents a yard; narrow muslin, 18 cents, and wide muslin 35 cents a yard.—Boston Record.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Free coinage would cut down the value of your policy one-half by making the policy payable in 50-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars, as now.

Have you any money in the bank? Free coinage would reduce the value of it one-half for the same reason.

Do you draw a pension? Free coinage would diminish the value of it one-half again for the same reason.

FREE COINAGE would take away ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF ALL THE MONEY YOU RECEIVED.

SUPPLEMENT

NASBY ON SILVER. HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

1878 — 1896.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Confredit X Roads (wich is in the state of Kentucky), Jan 22, 1878.—I ain't so certin that I want the silver bill to pass ez I was. The fact is, the thing don't work ez I sposed it wood, and I ain't clear onto it. There is subtle principles in these finanshel questions which requires a great deal uv thought, and there is underlying principles wich a man has got to understand afore he is competent to set hisself up ez au thority.

One thing I'm certain uv. Bascom ain't no finansier, nor never will be, and I told him so.

"Wat is a finansier?" asked he. "A finansier," sed I, assumin the look of Dan'l Webster, "is a man wich kin pay his debts with nothin'—a man wich kin git suthin with nothin'."

"The Corners, then, is full of finansiers," he remarkt, bitterly, castin a casual glance at his slate, wich wuz jist full enuff to turn over and begin on the tother side.

But he hazn't any uv the science uv it, I wuz arguoin with him the other day in favor uv my noshun uv a leather currency, though I told him silver wuz much the same thing, and, for example, I would asoom that silver wuz to be the currency uv the fuerher.

"Now, don't yoo see, Bascom, that ef I hed twice ez much money, I eood drink twiet ez much whisky, and pay for it?"

"How much is twice nothin'?" was the unfeelin' anser of the tyrant who holds the destinies of the Corners in his hands. "That's wot yoo' captile hez bin ever since I knowd yoo."

"Parson," sed he, "I don't see what earthy difference its goin' to make whether silver is currency or anything else. How are yoo a-goin' to git silver ef it is made legal tender? Ef silver wuz ez plenty ez bricks, wat hev yoo to git any uv it with?"

"Troo, G. W.," was my anser; "but can't you see that to hev silver wood relieve the debtors class? Even now, afore it is legal tender, it's only wuth 92 cents on the dollar, and when the country is floodid with it, it will go still lower. Then we—or rather sich uv us ez hev property to raise money on—kin pay off—"

"Eggsactly so," retorts Bascom; "you kin pay me for the good honist likker uv mine, wich you hev consumed in coin, wich is less than the dollar you promised. All rite. But look here—come in here, all uv you. I want you silver men to know exactly wat yoo are rushin' into."

And this feend led us into the back room—that back room which contains the subsistence uv the Corners. There, in long rows, wuz Bascom's stock. There in barrils, piled one on top uv another, wuz the delishus whisky uv Louisville, uv different ages, ranging' from that uv two weeks old to that wich hed jist left the still, and wuz scarcely eod yit. There it lay, and ez my eyes ranged affeekshumately over it, I felt ef I eood hev the drinkin' uv all that likker I wood be content to lie down and die when the last drop wuz gone.

Bascom p'inted to an immense tank wich he had erected within a few days, with a pipe running in from the roof.

"I shan't raise the price uv likker in consekence uv bein' paid for it in a deprehiated currency," said he.

I fell on Bascom's neck in an extacy of delight, while the others shouted: "Rah for Bascom!"

"G. W.," I remarkt, while tears suffused my eyes, "I never placed yoo much below the angels, but this generous act has histid you a hundred per cent. in my estimashun. Bless yoo, G. W., bless yoo."

"But I'll tell you wat I sheld do. Do yoo see that tank?" sed he.

"May I ask wat that is for?" I sed.

"That tank will fill with rane water," sed he. "The moment yoo git to payin' me in silver I sheld take out uv eech uv them barrils jist eggsactly three and one-fifth gallons uv likker and fill it with water."

"Merciful hevings!" we all exclaimed, "and poor likker so weak now!"

"And when silver gits down to 75 cents on the dollar I sheld take out 25 per cent. uv whisky and fill her up with 25 per cent. uv water. And so on down. Ef silver goes up I sheld add whisky eggsactly in proporshun. In short, my whisky is jist agoin to foller currency, and nothin' shorter. Yoo fellers wich works for wagis may swet, but I won't."

"But yoo'll increase the size of yoor glasses?" sed I.

"Not eny. But you may drink twice ez many times to git the same amount uv drunk as before by payin' for each drink."

And Bascom stalked hawtily back and took his posishen behind his bar.

Ther wuz consternashun in the Corners sich ez I hev never seen. Ther wuz a hurried consultashun at the deekin's house, and I sejested that we emancipate ourselves from the dominyun uv this tyrant by startin' a grocery uv our own, on the joint stock principle, wich wuz agreed to, each man agresin' to contribbit ten dollars to the capitle stock, which wood be enuff to buy a barl or two, for a beginnin'.

We wuz enthoosiasitic till we come to ballotin' for the man to keep the place, when it wuz found instid uv my bein' chosen yoonanimously, ez I eggspected to be, that every man voted for hisself. Ez not a soul uv them would recede, the skeme wuz blocked rite there, and finally hed to be abandoned, and we went back to Bascom's and submittid. That tyrant hez us.

Uv course we can't stand likker di lootid in that manner. We are villin' enuff to diloot the currency with wich we pay for likker, but we want our likker full strength. We eoodent help it, but that nite we signed and sent to our representative a remonstrance ag'in the silver bill. The Corners is now for a honest currency. Wood, O wood thet we hed sum uv it.

SHORT ESSAY

—ON—

50-CENT DOLLARS.

WHEN!!!

Six inches make one foot,

Eight ounces make one pound,

AND

Sixteen quarts make one bushel,

THEN!!!

Fifty cents will make one dollar,

AND

Populists will overrun the United States.

Vote for Sound Money.

TEMPTING ODDS.

16 THAT

The man who has many dollars WILL NOT starve if their value is reduced one-half.

16 THAT

The laboring man and the mechanic WILL, if their wages are paid in fifty-cent dollars.

Vote for Sound Money.

HON. G. M. LAMBERTSON.

Of Lincoln, Neb., Hurls a Lance Fair in the Face of Free Coiners.

The Task of Restoring Silver Too Great for the United States.

That grand passion of patriotism that fills the breast of every American should not respond too readily to the frenzied glorification of our great country by big-feeling orators who touch a responsive chord for political ends. We are a great country, but we cannot force the leading powers to the adoption of a monetary policy that experience has taught them to condemn, neither can we restore the price of silver single-handed and alone.

We have trade relations with all the world; our commerce with other nations has been expanded to extraordinary proportions; it will grow as we grow, and for the sake of this international trade and commerce we should, when it is possible to do so without endangering our domestic affairs and interests, adopt uniform usages, customs and methods of business and unite with other nations in some arrangement for the use of both gold and silver as money at a ratio which approximates the commercial value of the metals. If we insist upon this attitude we may force Germany and other foreign states to call for another conference. These countries have each of them large stocks of silver which is worth half what it was 20 years ago; they are becoming more anxious for an arrangement which will rehabilitate silver. As long as the United States was buying \$50,000,000 of silver annually and sustaining the price of silver as best it could, Germany, France and England refused to make any change. At the monetary conference their attitude was a negative one. Now they are ready to take the initiative and invite a conference of the great powers.

The agitation in England, France and Germany since the repeal of the Sherman act has been great. If the United States would only maintain its present status and attitude there is hope for international bimetalism; if on the other hand in obedience to the vocal patriotism of free silver advocates, we venture on the task alone then bimetalism is doomed for many years, both here and abroad. In the leading powers abroad gold monometalism will be the policy, while America will be degraded to silver monometalism. As between the two standards, I am frank to say that I prefer the gold standard; as a matter of patriotic pride I prefer to see this great nation stand with England, France, Germany and the more enlightened peoples of the world with whom we have trade relations rather than to see the United States descending to the rank of Mexico, China and the South American republics with whom our commerce is comparatively insignificant.

FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS.

In response to many inquiries as to the meaning of expressions commonly used in the discussion of the issues involved in this campaign, we have prepared the following brief table of terms and equivalents:

Free Coinage.

The melting and stamping into money, without charge for the services, of all silver bullion brought to the mints.

Sixteen to One.

The ratio sought to be maintained by law, according to which sixteen ounces of silver shall equal in value one ounce of gold.

Commercial Ratio.

The ratio of actual value, the rate at which gold and silver can be exchanged. It is now thirty-one ounces of silver to one of gold.

Sound Money.

A currency of which every dollar is exchangeable at par with the standard dollar of the country—of this country a gold dollar.

The Gold Standard.

The measure of value adopted by the leading nations of the world as a basis for their currency—the coin (gold) in which all obligations are finally redeemable.

A Fifty-Cent Dollar.

One which, owing to the depreciation of silver, is intrinsically worth only this amount, and maintains its face value only by reason of the government's pledge to keep it at a parity with gold.

GREATEST SUFFERER FROM DEBASED MONEY.

No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money.—William McKinley, in his Letter of Acceptance.

SILVER AND CONSTITUTION.

A Correspondent Who Thinks Free Coinage Would Violate It.

To the Editor of the Press—Dear Sir: After reading the Chicago platform and the numerous speeches since then that have been delivered by Candidate Bryan, I have been led to read the opinion of Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, in the "Legal Tender Case" of 1883, in which the learned jurist argues that any law, looking to the debasing of the money of the United States is unconstitutional, and that congress has no power to debase its money.

This power has never been admitted by the government of the United States, and it is hoped that it never will be. From a careful reading of the decision above referred to, it would appear that the free-silver craze must accept it as a knockout argument.

By the issuance of a silver dollar containing only 53 cents' worth of silver—the intrinsic value of which is 53 cents—the act, if authorized by congress, would be unconstitutional, because it is an act of debasing the coin when once the standard is fixed, and is meant, giving to the coins, by their forms and impress, a certificate of their having a relation to that standard different from that which in truth they possess; in other words, giving to the coins a false certificate of their value.

Arbitrary and profligate governments have often resorted to this miserable scheme of robbery, which is, upon good authority, designated as a shillow and impudent artifice, the least covert of all modes of knavery, which consists in calling a shilling a pound, or 50 cents a dollar, in order that a debt of \$100 may be paid with \$50.

Under the constitution, congress has no power to legislate or pass laws whereby a contract, or contracts, in effect at the time of the enactment of the law, shall be affected directly or indirectly. In any event, the question of free silver would bring about the debasement of the present standard and directly affect all existing contracts, both private and public, as well as between individuals themselves and between individuals and the government.

The case in point, which was argued before Justice Field, was ably presented by Senator George F. Edmunds, a man whose ability, experience and knowledge concerning matters of so great importance cannot be questioned, and Justice Field, in concluding his opinion, says:

"It is against all reason and justice for people to expect that such powers should be exercised."

Plattsburg, N. Y., September 5.

M. H. O'BRIEN.

WHAT BRYAN WILL DO.

Mr. Leander Burdick, president of the Union savings bank of Toledo, tells a good story. A certain Irish laborer for many years has been a small savings depositor with him, and, like the majority of this nationality, is fond of talking politics. He presumed on his long connection with the bank as a depositor to seek out Mr. Burdick the other day, when the following colloquy took place:

"Oi suppose now, Misther Burdick, that you're one of them goldbugs?"

"I trust you are not one of those silver bugs."

"Faith, but Oi am that."

"And you're thinking of voting for Bryan?"

"That's what Oi intind to do."

"And why?"

"Sure silver is good enough money for me. Free silver is what I want. It means more wages for the workin'-man."

"Do you not know that double your present wages in silver, if free coinage was in force, would buy no more food or clothing for you than your present wages? Do you not know that the only reason a silver dollar is worth a dollar to-day lies in the fact that the coinage of them is limited? Do you not know that the actual value of silver is governed by the same rule that controls the value of a bushel of wheat—the law of supply and demand?"

"Av course I do, Misther Burdick, and the very first thing the Bye Bryan will do when he takes his sate as president will be to repale that dom law of supply and demand."—Toledo Blade.

FREE SILVER ADVOCATES.

The free silver forces are readily divided into three classes, the professional, the personally interested and the sincere. The professional element is composed of politicians either actual or would-be, who think they foresee a successful end to the free silver campaign and an office for themselves. Under the head of "personally interested" come mine owners and stockholders in mining companies—including the wildcat variety—and those whose dependence is largely based on the prosperity of the mining industry. Repudiationists are also included therein. The third class, consisting of those who profess a sincere belief in the merits of free silver on a flat basis, constitute that part of the community which is dissatisfied at all times with the existing order of affairs, or who, for various reasons, that are almost entirely personal or relative, advocate the adoption of a theory of whose practical workings they know and can know nothing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WE CAN'T BE A JUDAS AMONG NATIONS.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton Speaks in Nebraska City.

American People Scorn Those Who'd Applaud the Crucifixion of Our Credit.

Nebraska City, Neb., Aug 1.—Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton delivered an address on the money question in the opera house here to-night. An immense audience was present. It was a non-partisan meeting in the sense that republicans and democrats who stand for "sound money" made up the larger part of the hearers. Following is a synopsis of his address:

"We are told that plutocrats or money lords of the country are endeavoring to crush the 'plain people' and that we are debtors ground under the heel of the eastern creditor. Is it probable that owners of money are endeavoring to bring about a state of affairs which shall ruin those who already owe them money and prevent their ever recovering their loans? Having established silver as our measure of value and medium of exchange, all who buy of us will pay us in silver, all of whom we buy will demand of us gold, and we will pay the premium on that metal.

"To-day Mexico is on a silver basis. A draft on New York, which is the equivalent of gold, is worth a premium of 87 per cent. The reason of this premium is that Mexico must pay the difference between her dollars, not floated at a parity with gold, and our dollars, which, up to this time, are held at that parity by the pledge of the government, by action of the policy of the treasury and by the courage of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States.

"In Mexico the imports are still enhanced in value because the importer pays a sufficient price to cover the probable fluctuations of silver in the London market. The exporter buys as cheaply as possible to meet the same fluctuations. So a silver country is between the upper and nether millstone. The imports are enhanced and the exports are diminished in value. A maxim which is almost an axiom in political economy is found in McLeod and reads thus:

"The relation of supply and demand is the sole regulator of value. This rule is inflexible, inexorable and always vigorously operative. It applies to salt, starch, silver, gold, soap, horses and oats. In fact, it applies to every saleable thing on the face of the civilized globe. And this accounts for the decline in the commodity value of silver.

"Modern methods of treating ores have increased the supply of silver until it is out of proportion with the natural demand for silver, and the Bland-Allison act and the Sherman act show that artificial demand cannot be so treated under the circumstances as to uphold the ancient price of that metal.

"Neither national bimetalism, as it is termed, by the United States, nor bimetalism agreed upon by all the civilized world powers of the earth, can fix and maintain the price of silver in gold at one ounce to the latter to sixteen ounces of the former, when it exchanged everywhere as bullion at thirty-two to one. Will the advocates of the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one tell us how the silver standard can benefit both the producers and consumers of farm products and simultaneously raise the value of silver for the mine-owner and lower the value of the dollar for the debtor? The debtor class is not made up of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

"Briefly, the condition of the American farmer is shown by the fact that he owns 4,564,461 farms valued at more than \$13,000,000,000 in aggregate and at an average of \$2,969 each. The household of the farmer averages six persons. The rural population of the United States last year fed the urban population, furnishing them with cereals, meats, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese and poultry. This urban population is 58 per cent. of all the people of the United States.

"Thus it seems that the 42 per cent. who live upon the farms, after feeding and clothing themselves, fed more than 40,000,000 of the denizens of villages and cities. They did not furnish this food gratuitously, and they will not furnish it at a loss. During the same year the United States exported in products and domestic commodities and merchandise a valuation of \$793,000,000. The value of the agricultural products included in that sum was \$553,215,317.

"It is seen by the above that the American farmer fed himself and clothed his family, then fed all the village and population of the union, and after that sold in the world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of surplus products. How, then, can the 42 per cent. of the people of the United States which feeds the remaining 58 per cent. of the total exports of the country be making less profits than those whom they feed, when the latter supply only 31 per cent. of American exports?

"This republic is not a Judas Iscariot among civilized nations. It refuses to betray honest dealing. It scorns even thirty million times thirty pieces of silver, and is compelled by its judgment and its conscience to reject the importunities of those who would deliver the

safety and property of this nation into the hands of socialism, zealotry, fanaticism and dishonesty.

"It ignores and scorns all those who would applaud and jeer at the crucifixion of the credit of the government, which has been, and God grant that it may continue to be, the savior of civil and religious liberty, the friend and the asylum of the poor and oppressed of all nations."

A LITTLE CATECHISM.

The Questions and Answers Which Mr. Bryan Studiously Avoids—The Shorter Silver Catechism.

Q.—What is the financial condition of the five Central American republics? A.—They are all now on a single silver basis, but Costa Rica will soon go on a gold basis.

Q.—What is the premium on gold? A.—About 85 per cent.

Q.—What is the silver money actually worth? A.—About 53 per cent. of its face value, but it is quoted at par and gold at 180 to 190.

Q.—What wages are paid in this silver? A.—Indian laborers on coffee plantations in Guatemala get 35 cents daily; native unskilled laborers receive 40 to 50 cents daily; craftsmen get as high as \$1 or \$1.25 daily—according to circumstances.

Q.—What is the cost of living? A.—The hotels of the cities in Guatemala charge \$3 per day for ordinary board, such as Americans require. The people live mainly on native fruits and maize. Flour costs 8 cents per pound—it costs less than 2 cents here; butter, 40 cents; ham, 21 cents; beef, 8 cents; mutton, 10 cents; pork, 4 cents; coffee, 12 cents; rice, 6 cents; lard, 22 cents; potatoes, 2 cents; fresh fish, 20 cents; salt, 3 cents; raisins, 80 cents; soap, 10 cents. The prices of horses and cattle are about the same as in the United States.

Q.—Are these prices the same as in other Central American states? A.—They are a fair average. In Nicaragua flour costs 10 cents per pound; native butter, 60 cents; ham, 38 cents; rice, 10 cents; lard, 25 cents; potatoes, 7 cents; salt, 2 cents; soap, 10 cents; sugar, 20 cents. The wages paid are higher, craftsmen receiving from \$1 to \$2 per day. In the railway service ticket agents get \$30 per month; station masters, \$30 to \$50; conductors, \$60. "Ordinary laborers, cartmen and farm laborers receive from 40 to 80 cents per day. Rents for houses of the better class range from \$40 to \$100 per month in the towns.

Q.—What is the rate of interest? A.—From 10 to 12 per cent.

Q.—Is banking profitable? A.—Very. Salvador and Guatemala have each three banks; Honduras and Costa Rica, two each. Their shares are at a high premium and not for sale.

Q.—Is business profitable? A.—No. The banks charge such high interest for the use of credit and shave the business man so close that there is little or no profit left for him.

Q.—How do they shave him? A.—Through the variation in the value of the dollar, or peso, which rises and falls with the fluctuations of bar silver in the London market. It is worth one day 53 cents, the next day 54 cents, the next 52 cents. If a man borrows 1,000 pesos for 30 days the bankers shave off 30 to cover possible loss when repaid, in addition to interest. On a silver basis he skins the business man alive.

Q.—Who is the business man? A.—Mr. Bryan's answer is: "The man who toils upon the farm is as much a business man as the Wall street capitalist."

We accept the answer as true and leave the above for your consideration. Can you ask for more conclusive evidence of the weakness of the sixteen to one theory?

SILVER MEN SHUT OUT.

Silver is not shut out of the United States currency as money; it never held so large a place there as it holds to-day, and the people of the United States never had such a large amount of good money with which to do their business as they have to-day. The American people are a silver-using people; their monetary and commercial transactions are carried on in silver; and the situation is rendered safe by reason of the fact that the silver money is held up to the gold standard. It is this alone which gives stability to a currency so largely made up of silver. Drop this standard, make it impossible for the government to maintain the parity of the silver and gold dollars, and the use of silver, which is now a blessing, would become a curse.—Boston Post.

WHO WOULD GET THE DOLLARS?

The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him, and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.—William McKinley, in his Letter of Acceptance.

What Money Ought to Be?

Q.—What is the indispensable quality and first requisite of money? A.—That it should be universally acceptable.

THE GOOSE FEATHER.
[An American Indian song.]
Black lake, black lake,
The wild geese bid within the brake.
The string upon my bow fell loose,
The arrow slipped and missed the goose.
He heard my step and flew away.
I found a feather where he lay.
Arrow thin, arrow thin,
I struck the black goose feather in.
Black lake, black lake,
A goose lies dead within the brake.
This morn his own black feather whirled
And sped the shaft that killed the bird.
—Charles A. Collmann in Century.

STOPPED IN TIME.

At the time of which I am writing I was living in seclusion in a small town about 35 miles north of London. I was engaged in rather a large literary undertaking—in fact, I was writing a novel. So engrossed was I with my task that I had no time to read even the newspaper and was quite ignorant of what was going on in the world. It was a little after 8 o'clock one evening in April that I finished the second volume of my work. I put on my hat and coat and started off for an evening stroll. I had no sooner stepped into the street than a boy accosted me with a bundle of papers under his arm and the request, "Buy an evening paper, sir?" I bought one, put it in my pocket and resumed my walk.

After my return I opened my paper leisurely—nay, lazily. Presently my eye was caught with the following paragraph heading, "Impending Execution of the Clinfold Murderer."

There is a morbid fascination for most people in an execution, and so, yielding to this feeling, I proceeded to read the paragraph:
"The murderer of the unfortunate James Renfrew will be hanged tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. The wretched man, whose name—Charles Fenthurst—is now in everybody's mouth, still persists in his plea of innocence."

Here I became deeply interested. The name of Fenthurst was most familiar to me. I had formed a deep friendship with a man of that name. He was a good 15 years my senior and had died about two years previously. I knew he had a son named Charles, a young fellow who had emigrated to South Africa early in life and who was generally supposed to be working at the diamond mines. Could this be the same man? I read on.

"It will be remembered that at the trial the strongest circumstantial evidence was brought to bear upon Fenthurst. The murder took place in a house on the outskirts of the small town of Clinfold. It was proved that Fenthurst was in the habit of frequenting Renfrew's premises and that apparently he was expected there on the evening in question. He was seen near the place soon after the crime was committed, and several other proofs of a strongly condemnatory character were also laid against him. He has persisted from the first, however, in maintaining that he was absent from Clinfold at the very time the murder took place. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening. At that time, he says, he was returning from London, where he had been spending part of the day. Only one witness, he says, could prove this, and that is an individual who traveled with him as far as P— and entered into conversation with him. Advertisements have been inserted in all the papers by Fenthurst's legal advisers for the purpose of discovering the individual in question, but as no answer has been forthcoming it is generally believed that the whole story is a myth. At any rate, there seems but small chance of the alibi being proved at the last moment. The murder was committed on Feb. 6. Since his condemnation the murderer has been confined in Silkminster jail, where the execution will take place."

Astonishment and dismay confronted me as I laid the paper down. I was the missing witness they had so vainly sought. I distinctly remembered, early in February, running up to town rather late in the afternoon, spending just half an hour there, and returning by the first train I could catch. My landlady didn't even know but that I had been for rather a longer walk than usual. I had entered into conversation on the return journey with the only other occupant of my compartment, a young man with a small black bag, on which were painted the letters "C. F." I remembered all this distinctly. In order to make sure I snatched up my diary and quickly turned to the date of the murder, Feb. 6. There was the entry: "Ran up to town in afternoon. Inquired concerning material for chapter 7. Saw B— for half hour. Returned by 6:42 train."

The horror of the situation now flashed upon me. A man's life—the life of my old friend's son—depended upon me. I looked at my watch. It was just 11 o'clock. Hurriedly I dragged on my boots, thinking the while what I should do. My first impulse was to rush to the telegraph office. Then, with dismay, I remembered that it was shut for the night after 8 o'clock and that the postmaster took the 8:30 train to the large town of F—, about five miles off, where he lived, leaving the office for the night in the charge of a caretaker and returning by an early train the next morning.

It was impossible to telegraph. Then I thought of going to the police (there were just two constables and a sergeant in our little town), but what could they do more than B? Country police are proverbial for the leisurely "routine" manner in which they set about an inquiry, and it would never do to trust to them. I was in despair.

Madly I threw on my hat and rushed out. I ran in a mechanical way to the postoffice. Of course it was shut, and I had aroused the caretaker he could not have wired. Besides, all our wires went first to F—, and, as I have said, all communication was shut off after 8 o'clock. Then I started for the railway station. This was about half a mile from the postoffice and well outside the town. As I hurried along I thought,

with fresh dismay, that this would also prove a fruitless errand, for the last train to Silkminster was the 8:30 p. m., by which, I have mentioned, the postmaster always traveled. Silkminster, I must mention, was nearly 150 miles down the line.

Should I wait till the morning and telegraph? I remembered that the office did not open till 8 o'clock. I had by this time reached the station. Of course it was all shut up, and all the lights were out except those in the signal lamps for the night expresses. It was now past half past 11. Was there no hope?

At this moment my eye caught a light in the signal box, about a quarter of a mile up the line. I could see the signalman in his box, the outline of his figure standing out against the light within. I looked at my watch. The down express from London was almost due. I would make a rush for that signal box and compel the occupant to put the signal against it and stop it. It was a desperate game, but only get that train to stop for an instant and all would be right. By getting into it I could reach Silkminster in the early morning, and what cared I for any action the company might take if I saved my friend's son? If the signalman refused to put back the levers the strength born of desperation would enable me to master him and then relax them myself. All this flashed across me in an instant, and I clambered over the railings on the side of the station and found myself on the line.

Even as I reached the rails a semaphore signal that was near me let fall its arm, and the red light was changed into a brilliant green. The express was signaled! Would there be time! I dashed along over the rough sleepers toward the signal box. It was very dark, and I stumbled over and over again. I had cleared half the distance when I heard the ominous roar ahead, and in a few seconds could distinguish the distant glitter of the engine's head lamp bearing toward me. The train was just over a mile from me, rushing on at express speed. With a groan I ejaculated, "Too late!"

At that instant my eye fell upon a ghastly looking structure by the side of the track, looming grimly through the darkness. It resembled a one armed gallows with a man hanging from it! For a moment I thought it must have been a fearful fancy conjured up by the thought of Fenthurst's dreadful fate, but immediately I remembered that this strange looking apparition was none other than a mailbag suspended from a post—in fact, part of the apparatus by which a train going at full speed picks up the mails. The express train that was coming had a postal car attached to it. From the side of the car a strong rope net would be laid out, catching the bag I saw suspended before me.

A mad and desperate idea took possession of me. Fortunately I am a small man. The bag hung just over my head. I jumped at it, seized it, drew myself up parallel with it, held it firmly at the top, where it swung by a hook, and drew my legs up so as to present as small a compass as possible. Then I waited. It was but a few seconds, but it seemed hours. I heard the roar of the approaching train. Then the engine dashed past me. There was a whirl and a rush, and all was dark.

When I came to my senses I was lying on the floor of the postal van. Two men in their shirt sleeves were busily engaged in sorting letters at a rack. I felt bruised and stiff all over, and I found that my left arm was bound in a sling made out of a handkerchief.

"Where are we?" I asked.
They turned around.
"Oh, you've come to, have you?" said one of them. "Now perhaps you'll give an account of yourself. It's precious lucky you're here at all, let me tell you, for if you had been a taller man we should only have got part of you in the net. As it is, you've got your collar bone broken. We've tied it up a bit."

I told them the motive that had prompted me to take the desperate step I had done. They piled a quantity of empty mailbags on the floor and made me a rough shakedown.

A little after 3 we drew up at Silkminster station. There was a policeman on the platform, and I at once told my story to him, the result being that we drove round to the jail and insisted upon seeing the governor. Of course he was deeply interested in what I had to tell them and at once made arrangements to stop the execution. The home secretary was communicated with by means of special wire. Fortunately he happened to be in town, and after a couple of hours of anxious suspense a reprieve was received from him.

"Well," said the governor, "I don't know which I ought to congratulate most, Mr. Fenthurst or yourself, for you have both had a most narrow escape."

Little remains to be told. I soon identified the condemned man as the person whom I had met in the train. He also turned out to be the son of my old friend, as I had fully expected. After the due formalities he was discharged. Suspicion having strongly attached itself to his name, however, he was very miserable, until about a fortnight afterward the real murderer was discovered and captured. Charles Fenthurst and myself became firm friends, and although I was fearfully shaken and upset for some weeks after this adventure I never regretted the night on which I was picked up with the mails. —Strand Magazine.

How It Happened.
Aunt Mary—But, tell me, how did you happen to marry him?
Bertha—Why, you see, everything was ready. He had asked me to have him and I had consented. He had procured the license and engaged the clergyman, and I had sent out cards and ordered the cake. So, you see, we thought we might as well go through with it. There, aunt—that is the reason, as near as I can remember it.—Boston Transcript.

A SWIFT AT FIGURES.

EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES EXCITED OVER LIGHTNING ARITHMETIC.

An Ohio Man Has a System Which He Thinks Should Be Taught In the Schools. He Gives a Newspaper Man Some Illustrations of His Method.

Educational circles are in a pitch of excitement over the introduction in the public schools of Chicago of a system of instruction in what may be termed lightning arithmetic. Many of those interested maintain that the proposition is impracticable on the theory that only such persons as have natural arithmetical genius can be able to use to advantage any sort of rapid calculation. The incident and the attending interest led a representative to make some inquiry into whether or not there is any movement to introduce the new system in the schools of this city. Although it is the subject of not a little discussion among the teachers of the city, no steps have as yet been taken.

One of the most interested in this city is Mr. O. D. Hinkle, who is connected with the M. C. Lilley company. Mr. Hinkle has been in the mercantile business for a number of years, much of which time has been spent in this city, and has been regarded as one of the most rapid calculators in the state. His work has not been on the fancy order, but straight-forward use of rapid methods in practical business. Having seen Mr. Hinkle add, subtract, divide and multiply long lists of figures in billing out goods of all sorts as fast as his assistant could call them off to him, and in 500 pages of ledger accounts having made not one single mistake, The Dispatch was interested to know whether the system mentioned in Chicago was related in any way to that which he used.

Mr. Hinkle was found most enthusiastically interested in the method, and quickly remarked, upon being asked, that the supposed new system was identical the same that he has been using for 25 years. Indeed, Mr. Hinkle has been for a number of years thinking seriously of making an effort to have some of the schools take it up as a part of their course of instruction. Speaking of the new method, Mr. Hinkle said:

"Is the system sound? Is it practical? Yes, most emphatically to both questions. It is natural computation, and it is just as easy to teach a child or grown person the relationship of numbers as it is to teach them the relationship between persons. Use 100 for the head of the geological tree of the family of figures, and it is just as easy and natural to teach a child that 25 per cent of any amount is one-fourth of it, because 25 is one-fourth of 100, as it is to teach him that that old gentleman is his grandfather because he is his mother's father, or that 12½ per cent is one-eighth of any amount, because it is one-eighth of 100, as it is to teach him that the curly head over there is his cousin because he is his father's brother's child."

"I'll give you some examples in short mental arithmetic for a change. Say you buy 80 yards of carpet at 62½ cents; 62½ cents is five-eighths of 100; five-eighths of 80 is \$60. Easy number, yes. Take an odd one. Say 83 yards at 62½ cents; five-eighths of 80 is \$60; add three times 62½ cents, which is \$1.87½; total, \$61.87½. Say you buy 167 yards of dress goods at 33½ cents; 33½ cents is one-third of 100; one-third of 167 is \$55.66½. Say you sell 350 pounds of wool at 16½ cents; 16½ is one-sixth of 100; one-sixth of 350 is \$58.33½. Say you buy 100 bushels of potatoes at 50 cents, \$50. Easy, isn't it? But if it were 99 bushels at 49 cents you couldn't do it so easily, and yet it is no harder, if you only knew it. Say 99 times 50 is \$49.50, less one 99, which is \$48.51, and it is no more difficult than 100 times 50."

"Almost every child can do multiplication up to 12, but how many older people can go higher than 12 easily? Yet it is easy to go to 500 if he is a quick adder. I think my rule for squaring large numbers is simpler than Mr. Speers' way of doing it. For example, start at 12. Twelve times 12 is 144. To get the square of 13, add 13 and 12 to square of 12; 13 and 12 make 25; 25 to 144 is 169. Square of 14—14 and 13 equals 27; add to 169, makes 196. To square 15—15 and 14 equals 29; add to 196 is 225. The square of 20 is 2,500. To get square of 51—51 and 50 are 101, add to 2,500 equals 2,601. To square 49—49 and 50 are 99; subtract from 2,500 is 2,401. The square of 100 is 10,000. To get square of 99—99 and 100 are 199; subtract from 10,000, equals 9,801. To square 101—101 and 100 are 201, add to 10,000, equals 10,201."

"This may look hard to some, but when one has been drilled in multiplying larger numbers mentally it is as easy as falling off a house. Some will complain that I have no right to say in 80 yards of carpet at 62½ cents five-eighths of 80 is \$60; that I don't find out according to rules. Well, that's just what I don't want to do—that is where time is lost. With the drilling which a pupil would get prior to doing this work, one of the important things taught him would be to know that 80 yards at 62½ cents of five-eighths of 80, as in this case, would be \$60, and not \$5 or \$500 or \$5,000, which often occurs with pupils who use the old rules for pointing off. One is mechanical and liable to disastrous blunders; the other has become intuitive from good drilling and is a sure thing always. There are legions of doubting Thomases, the most of whom will not look into this closely enough to understand it, who will advance all kinds of arguments against it. One of the first arguments will be that it would be easy enough if people would buy and sell everything in quantities and at prices that were fractional parts of 100."—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

In the human subject the brain is the one-twenty-eighth part of the whole body's entire weight. In the horse it is not more than one-four-hundredth part.

Chronic constipation is a painful, disagreeable and life shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath, and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills are great regulators. W. D. Duffin.

POPULAR LOW-PRICE CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

The Santa Fe route personally conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular. About one-third saved in price of railroad and sleeper tickets as compared with first-class passage.

The improved Pullmans occupied by these parties are of 1896 pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes through each car, and an experienced agent of the company is in charge.

The Santa Fe's California line is remarkably picturesque, and its middle course across the continent avoids the discomforts of extreme heat or cold.

Daily service, same as above, except as regards agent in charge. For descriptive literature and other information, address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

\$8—THATS THE RATE.

8 Hours—That's the Time—Chicago to Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Limited—that's the train Pennsylvania Short Line—that's the route; and H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 South Clark st., Chicago, is the man to see about it.

Many political speakers, clergymen, singers and everybody who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equalled by its power to afford instantaneous relief. W. D. Duffin.

Programs printed on short notice at this office.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once, and restores the tissue to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. W. D. Duffin.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. W. D. Duffin.

Receipts and checks printed at this office.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results. W. D. Duffin.

Calling Cards for ladies and misses in great variety, printed at this office.

Speed and safety are the watchwords of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily and safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured by it. W. D. Duffin.

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, etc., neatly and promptly printed at this office.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is an antiseptic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly stops pain. W. D. Duffin.

First Class job printing done at this office.

A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it. W. D. Duffin.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by DeWitt's Which Hazel Salves, the great pile cure. W. D. Duffin, drug gist.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City. "For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Job Printing! Envelopes, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Receipts, Notes, Checks, Tickets, Invitations, Cards, Programmes. EVERYTHING! ANYTHING! From a calling card to an elegant bound book. Call and examine stock and get prices. THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Illinois Central R.R. HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS at the low rate of ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 for the Round Trip. SOUTH West AND SOUTHWEST August 4th and 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, and October 6th and 20th, including points on the Illinois Central west of Iowa Falls inclusive, and to Waverly. Tickets at the above rates on sale only on dates quoted. For further particulars apply to your local ticket agent, or address A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and pocharge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 N. La Salle Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

The demand for The Baby Hawk-Eye is increasing rapidly! Why? Because it is [the only camera of small dimensions that makes a photo of quality and size to be of value. Achromatic lens, time and instantaneous shutter, also automatic indicator for showing when an exposure is made, and loads in broad day light, with film for 12 exposures. Send for sample Photo. and Catalogue. The Blair Camera Company Mfrs. 471 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. PRICE, \$6 (Including Film)

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED BY
B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Entered at Dixon P. O. as Second-class matter

TERMS:
Per Week.....10cts. Per Year.....\$5.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

C. H. STACKPOLE, MANAGER.

Telephone.....Number 6

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
Att'l Ex. 3:36 am. A	Pack Ex. 1:52 am. A
O'v Lm't. 4:35 am. A	Clint. Ps. 11:54 am. C
Chic'g Ex. 6:50 am. A	Belle P'l. 4:00 pm. C
O'v Lm't. 7:08 am. C	La & Da Ex. 7:30 pm. A
Belle P'l. 11:08 am. C	O'v Lm't. 8:32 pm. A
Da M'n's Ps. 3:34 pm. C	
Clint. Ps. 3:35 pm. D	

FREIGHT TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.
right. 7:30 pm. A. Freight. 9:45 am. C
A—Daily. C—Daily ex. Sun. D—Sun. only.
F. L. MURRY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SOUTH BOUND.	NORTH BOUND.
Passenger. 3:25 a. m.	*Passenger. 11:55 p. m.
Passenger. 9:01 a. m.	Passenger. 5:47 a. m.
LaSalle Ps. 6:46 p. m.	Dubuque Ps. 3:46 p. m.
Freight. 11:45 a. m.	Freight. 11:10 p. m.

* Daily except Monday.
ANNA C. MEAD, Ticket Agent.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week commencing Oct. 4, '06.

	T. A. M.	1 A. M.	9 P. M.	Max.	Min.	Prev.
Sun.	41	68	54	68	39	—
Mon.	50	57	48	58	48	—
Tues.	41	56	42	56	40	—
Wed.	34	—	—	—	32	—
Thurs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat.	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE WEATHER.

The following is the weather forecast telegraphed us at 9:04 o'clock a.m. today from the government observatory at Chicago:

Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday.

JOS. STERN, Opera House Block.

Successor to STERN BROS.

Fall Dress Goods.

The best and most opportune time to buy is now, when our stock is at its best. We show a large and handsome line of Novelty Dress Goods in rough curly weaves, fringes or lace effects, by the yard or in single dress patterns, than ever before. The most complete stock, the newest styles, and invariably the lowest prices, you are always sure to find here.

500 Yards French Novelty Dress Goods.

40 inches wide, in lace, boucle or frise effects, also best quality Iron Brand Storm Serge, at only 47c and 39c a yard.

Real English Corduroy for Waists, in all the new shades and black, extra heavy and full quality, at only 75c a yard.

Best quality Pure Silk-face Velvets, in black and colors, usually sold at \$1.00, we offer at 75c a yard.

500 yards black all wool and silk and wool Dress Goods: also satin face lizard and crocodile cloth, 40 and 46 inches wide, at \$1.00, 75c and 50c a yard.

Black all silk satin brocade, and figured gros grain silks, in the newest and richest designs, for skirts, waists and dresses, at \$1.00, 95c and 75c a yd.

Cotton Blankets for Sheets, (not the narrow skimpy three quarter size, as shown elsewhere,) but ours are full size, soft and fleecy, at only 49c a pair.

500 yards good quality Tennis Flannel, in neat stripes, at 4c a yard.

500 yards good quality dark prints for comforters, at 3c a yard.

500 pounds of nice clean Cotton Batting, for comforters, at 5c per roll.



SAILING AWAY IN STYLE

with a pair of Haley & Drew's new fall styles in shoes is what ladies, children and gentlemen do that visit their store. You need no better pedal navigating craft than you can buy from us, as they will never spring a leak till they are worn out, and for comfort, beauty, durability and style, they haven't an equal.

Haley & Drew,
15 First Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray of West Third street are in Leaf River.

—Rev. H. C. Granger resigned the rectorship of St. Luke's church on Monday evening last, the same to take effect October 31st.

—Johnathan R. Rutt and Miss Ella Daugherty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Daugherty will be married at Pawpaw this morning.

—After 12 o'clock noon Thursday excursion tickets on the C. & N. W. for Chicago and return will be on sale for \$2.94, good until Saturday night.

—Rev. I. Lineberger of Chicago was the guest of Harvey Camp last night. Rev. Lineberger was formerly pastor at Dixon and Presiding Elder.

—Mrs. Joseph Waddellton has received word that her father, Mr. Lynch, died at Thornburg, Iowa, yesterday, and that the remains will be brought to Dixon for burial tomorrow.

—Mrs. I. Divan returns this evening from Glen Rock, Penn., where for a week she has been in attendance at the general meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Evangelical church.

—The Woman's Relief Corps Sewing Society will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Anna J. T. Corbin on Third street near the College. All members of the W. R. C. will please be present.

—Miss Kate Dimick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dimick, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dimick of Peoria avenue, has returned to her home at Hartington, Nebraska.

—Charles Bolton, a well remembered student of the Stienmann Institute some seven years ago is here on a visit. He now resides in Richmond, Virginia, and has been visiting his parents at Bolton, Stephenson county.

—We are pleased to announce that our former citizen, Jacob Meserole, will some day this week be married to Miss Lanyon, an estimable young lady of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Long life and happiness is THE TELEGRAPH'S wish for them.

—The State Federation of Women's Clubs is holding its annual session of three days in Springfield, commencing today. Mrs. D. N. Law and Mrs. J. H. Thompson are in attendance, representing the Phidian Art and other women's organizations of this city.

—Miss Julia Pine died at her home in Pawpaw yesterday, aged seventy-five years. She was the daughter of Daniel Pine, one of the early settlers of Wyoming township, who lived to a very old age. Deceased was many years in the millinery business at Pawpaw.

—The Whiteside County Farmers' Institute will be held in Morrison on Monday, October 12th, with an interesting program and consideration of the adoption of a constitution. The regular two days session of the institute will be held in Sterling, December 3d and 4th.

—We give from the New York Herald an editorial favorable to the National Democratic ticket, Palmer and Buckner. We may continue these National Democratic articles a week or so. We have here in Dixon a number of honest money Democrats and as they have no newspaper organ here, THE TELEGRAPH in a spirit of liberality gives space for their side of the contention. In fact THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has always been liberal and independent in giving the other side of all questions, political or otherwise.

"THE HUB'S" FALL OPENING.

Chicago's Great Clothing Store Make a Handsome Display for the Annual Event.

A novel effect in exterior decoration is just now attracting a great deal of attention in Chicago. That well and favorably known clothing store, "The Hub" at State and Jackson streets, Chicago, is the originator of this unique display and the "ninth annual fall opening," the event for which it was prepared. An entire immense business block totally covered with evergreen from the sidewalk line way up to the roof, a solid mountain of deep green foliage, studded with innumerable electric lights, producing an effect that carries one back to memories of World's Fair times, when this enterprising house surprised all America with an electrical display that challenged the admiration of people from all parts of the world. The rapid growth and popularity of "The Hub" is a striking example of Chicago push and enterprise. Unknown and unimportant less than ten years ago, it now enjoys the distinction of being the largest clothing store in the country, if not in the world. The Hub of Chicago carries the largest assortment of ready-made clothing in this part of the country, and the very liberal patronage it enjoys seems to prove that the general public appreciates fully the low prices and upright business methods of this great emporium.

Amusement, Business and Local Items.

Miss Ernie Veronee in The Buckeye Friday night.

If you want a suit of clothing or an overcoat, call and see A. S. Ferguson, agent for Massler Brothers. 82tf.

Miss Ernie Veronee in "The Buckeye," will be seen one of the most accomplished and talented actresses of the day. The company are artists and with songs, dances and high class specialties altogether will furnish a delightful evening's entertainment. Reserved seat sale open this evening at Hyde's store.

A. I. Gage is now running hacks to all trains, or any part of the city. Day calls leave at Parker & Sawyer's, telephone 45; night calls at Hotel Bishop, Telephone 135. 26tf

Bennett & Miller, Merchant Tailors, are now open for business in the newly furnished rooms above J. H. Todd's clothing store, 118 Galena avenue. 82tf

Have you seen those business suitings at Bennett & Miller's? No. Then go and see them. 82tf

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher sells it.

Hacks to trains or to any part of the city. Leave orders at L. E. Edwards store, Galena avenue: evenings or Sundays at the Nachusa House; or telephone to stable on third street at any time. Telephone No. 133. 14tf

Bennett & Miller are doing up-to-date tailoring at 18 Galena Ave. 82tf

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher is the only one in Dixon who sells it. It is the Assumption. d&wtf

WANTED.

Dressmaking at 222 Dement avenue and Third street. Ladies please give me a call. 82tf MISS J. E. HUSON

SKILL AND HONESTY.

The secret of curing diseases quickly and safely, and of giving thorough satisfaction to each patient, lies very largely in two words—SKILL and HONESTY. Dr. Prettyman adopted long ago these two words as his motto, and by following out to the letter these principles, it has given to him the reputation and earned for him the title of being a leading specialist in all chronic diseases. If practice makes perfect—and it surely does—he then can claim acquaintance with the diseases he treats. d&wtf

X-Ray Exhibition for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Prof. Long is in my place with the latest improved X-Ray outfit. This is the great magical wonder which aroused the scientific world, and is worth the time to any one to satisfy their curiosity. With your own eyes you can see the bones in your hand, and dense objects through opaque bodies. He also takes photographs of diseases or fractured bones. 78tf C. F. FURLEY.

FOR RENT.

DWELLING house on Galena avenue now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Baker will be vacant November 1. Apply to Thos. Dolan. 82tf

TWO rooms—front room and adjoining bedroom and closet. Call at 307 Peoria Ave. 81tf

FARM of 125 acres, 8 room brick house, 5 barns, windmill, scales etc., adjoining Dixon on Franklin Grove road, make offer. S. R. HARRIS, 189 LaSalle St., Chicago. 412w & 812w

A FINE suite of rooms on West Third St., a furnace heat, with first class board at reasonable rates. Suitable for man and wife or two or four gentlemen. Address H. care of TELEGRAPH or enquire at this office. 815*

ROOMS suitable for dressmaking or light house-keeping at 412 South Galena Ave. 793*

A SEVEN room house on Peoria Ave. Enquire of Mrs. HOOKER, 532 Peoria Ave. 77tf

LARGE front room, all modern conveniences. Two blocks from post office. Finest room and location. In the city. Address R. E. F., Dixon, Ill. 75tf

THE McBride Halls on First street, also a large pleasant room in Loveland building. Apply Loveland & Stitley. 74tf

STORE room No 12 East First street. Apply to D. S. Horton. 74tf

LOWER flat on W. First St. Enquire at 157 Madison Ave. MRS. SWIGART. 71tf

WANTED.

GIRL to wash dishes. Apply Hotel Bishop. 81tf

MAN well acquainted in Lee and Whiteside county. Address K. C. EVENING TELEGRAPH office. 811*

A GOOD girl for general housework. Small family. Apply at once at office of Reynolds Wire Co. HORACE G. REYNOLDS. 813*

MONEY!—Will pay six percent and give first mortgage on first class property and note for \$3000. Apply at this office. 80tf

A GIRL to do housework on a farm one mile from Mendota. Wages \$2.50 a week. Enquire at 274 Second St. 803*

MUSICAL instrument in exchange for rare foreign and American stamp. Address K. 456 First St. 803*

LADIES, I make big wages at home, and want all to have the same opportunity. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay six weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending stamp. Miss M. A. STEPHENS, Lawrence, Mich. 793*

GIRL for plain work at Ladies' Residence. Inquire of Mrs. Flint at the college. 82tf

CLEAN cotton rags at this office, immediately. 82tf

SALESMEN in every district; new season; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago. 54 Dec. 5 stop.

\$18 A WEEK EASY—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make \$18 a week easy. Write to us quick, you will be surprised at how easy it can be done. Send us your address any way. It will be for your interest to investigate. Write today. You can positively make \$18 a week easy. Royal Manufacturing Co., Box E. O. Detroit, Mich. 6915wks

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME carriage horse, Black 7 years old, kind and gentle. Weight 1300. FRANK TRUTTMAN, Jerry Hetler's farm, Woosung road. 813*

FARM 8 miles from Dixon. For sale on easy terms, or will exchange for city property. JOHN J. DEVLIN, at Morris & Son's store. 79tf

A HIGH grade bicycle. Guaranteed in first class shape. BURT WOODFORD. 78tf

A SECOND hand phaeton in good condition. A also one road cart and harness for small horse. These articles will be sold cheap. Call and examine at the residence of Miss GEO. STEEL. 7712*

FOUR lots cheap, 75x150 feet at \$150 each, near North Dixon depot. W. H. ARK-ENY at Morris & Son's store. 7512

A GREAT bargain!—A five room house with barn in East Dixon—with city water—price \$800. Terms \$100 in cash, balance easy payments to suit buyer. Apply soon. 74tf LOVELAND & STITLEY.

A HANDSOME, well-bred driving horse without blemish and kind of disposition—5 years old. 7412 A. G. JUDD.

SOME choice lots in North Dixon cheap. 5 Three on North Crawford avenue, 75 feet by 150 feet. Two on North Court street, 50 by 150. One on North Dixon avenue, 60 by 150. Also an eight room house and lot on corner of North Crawford avenue and North street. HOLLIS PRESCOTT, Agent. 6815mo

PARCEL DELIVERY.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK wishes to announce that he is now prepared to deliver goods to any part of the city at reasonable cost. Safe delivery guaranteed. Leave orders at Bunell & Barley's Drug Store. 7515mo

FOR EXCHANGE.

IMPROVED Western land for good residence property in Dixon. W. B. Merri-man. 77tf

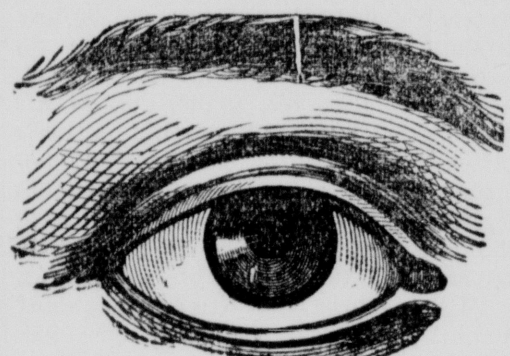
LOS.

A RED and drab lap robe—lost about two weeks ago on Peoria Ave. Finder please leave with W. C. Godfrey, at store. 793*

ESTRAYED.

WHITE hog, weighing about 100 pounds—left my place one week ago. Finder will please leave word or address Rudolph Boyer, Rock Island road. 816*

Is your Eyesight worth preserving?



DR. A. J. KIRKE,

at Dr. Vaughn's office from

October 5th to October 12th.

Are your eyes weak and watery? Does your headache, or does the print blur by lamplight? If so, have your eyes examined. I have all the modern appliances for testing the eyesight.

STUDENTS,

have your eyes tested.

No Charge for Consultation.

I Succeed where others fail!

Dr. A. J. Kirke,

with Dr. Vaughn, Dixon, Ill.

Coming Again!

DR. ENGLE, formerly with the

Illinois Medical Institute,

will again visit

Dixon, Friday October 9th.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

All of the old patients are requested to call, and new cases are solicited. CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH and DEAFNESS, are among the diseases that the Doctor continues to visit Dixon once in two weeks, thus giving all afflicted a chance to consult and treat with an up-to-date wide-awake specialist, at a small expense.

CONSULTATION FREE TO ALL!

Remember the date, Nachusa House, Dixon, Ill., Friday, October 9th, from 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

DR. LESLIE ENGLE, Specialist.

We bought last week at 50c on the dollar

50 Dozen Ladie's Underwear!

In All Different Styles.

The same are now on sale at prices away, away down. Come and get a good thing while it lasts.

FAMOUS. 5 and 10c Store.

15 First Street, Dixon, Ill.

Look for Sign

400 New Fall and Winter Samples for Custom-made Clothing at C. A. Todd's.

All Wool heavy-weight Suits (trimmings guaranteed).....\$12.00.
Pants.....3.50.

Call at once and examine.

CHAS. A. TODD, Agent.

Room 18, Brown Block, up stairs.

TORNADOES!

Get insured before it is too late, with

Smith & Crabtree

Fire Insurance Agents.

SCHAFF BRO'S PIANOS

Represent the greatest value for the least amount of money that is obtainable in a strictly reliable piano at a medium price.

Old Established and Reliable 1868 to '96.

We have an elegant line of these pianos in stock and want you to call and see them. There are pianos of this make in Dixon that have been in use over 25 years. What better recommendation can be asked. We are sole agents for these pianos.

DIXON MUSIC COMPANY. 14 EAST FIRST ST. Dixon, Illinois.

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